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LAST WEEK'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
442,000
No 63,305

TUESDAY JANUARY 31 1989

Tension mounts as emergency officers and dogs patrol prison

Police ready for long vigil in jail dispute

- Wandsworth prison was patrolled by police last night as rising tension provoked fears of a major incident
- Home Office officials are meeting prison officers' representatives today to try to end the row over shift working
- The 200 officers drafted in at dawn to cover for prison staff in dispute had to deal with a series of disturbances
- There are no plans to call in the Army but ministers are prepared for a lengthy police presence at the London jail

By Robin Oakley, Peter Evans and Mark Souster

Police were today ending their first night on patrol in one of Britain's biggest prisons amid growing concern that the heightened tension their presence was creating could boil over into a major incident.

As darkness fell last night, an uneasy peace was reported from Wandsworth Prison, south-west London, after a day of sporadic disturbances that included fires, fights and one prisoner being taken to hospital with serious head injuries.

Home Office officials will meet representatives of the

Prison Officers Association later today to try to end the dispute. But the signs were that the 200 policemen drafted in as emergency cover for prison officers refusing to work more shifts could be at the jail for some time.

Although there is alarm at the prospect of a police officer being captured and held hostage by prisoners while doing

today's meeting would largely be to remind the prison officers of their agreement then to allow 1,555 prisoners to be housed at Wandsworth in return for a manpower review. Since then the prison officers have imposed a limit of no more than 1,505.

Mr Hogg was supported by Mr Robert MacLennan, the Democrats spokesman, who condemned the prison officers' action in refusing to work new shift patterns as highly irresponsible.

"It is unacceptable to have officers standing at the gates of a prison jeering at the police who are seeking to maintain order in a prison close to having order breaking down."

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work for which he is not trained, ministers are prepared for a lengthy police presence if need be.

Mr Douglas Hogg, the Home Office junior minister responsible for prisons, told MPs yesterday that events since 100 prison staff went on strike on Sunday had heightened tension and there had been "one or two incidents".

Order could not have been maintained without the use of police, he said.

Two duty governors at the prison were attacked by inmates on Sunday night, but not seriously hurt, and firemen were called to put out two small fires started by prisoners yesterday morning. Steven Mann, aged 38, a gang member in the Knightsbridge safety deposit box robbery, was among inmates injured during the fighting on Sunday night.

About 80 police officers were brought to Wandsworth prison yesterday afternoon after reports of a disturbance in A Wing. Ten prisoners refused to return to their cells after exercise, but finally yielded to persuasion by prison governors and the police were not required.

Also yesterday afternoon a prisoner was rushed from the prison with a suspected fractured skull. Because of the severe staff shortage, the prison hospital has been closed and all patients are being taken to local hospitals.

Mr Hogg said that the Government stood fully behind the prison governor and appealed to the prison officers to honour the agreement made last October and return to work. He made it plain that



Prison patrol: Police officers, including several with dogs, keeping watch inside the walls of Wandsworth Prison yesterday.

Howe says Britain's commitment remains unchanged

Gibraltar troop cuts in 1990s

By Andrew McEwen and Dominique Searle

The Government yesterday confirmed its intention to withdraw most or all of the British battalion in Gibraltar by the early 1990s.

But RAF and Royal Navy personnel will not be affected by the cuts, and some army training facilities may remain.

A review will be conducted before deciding the number of troops to be withdrawn, but Whitehall sources said it was likely to be 600 to 800.

The announcement, made

by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in Gibraltar, and by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, in London, came only 24 hours after official

sources described reports of a pull-out as "rumours".

It was met with a subdued sense of resignation in Gibraltar and with quiet satisfaction in Madrid. Mr Joe Bossano, Chief Minister of Gibraltar, described it as "a short-term hiccup" (in the relationship), that would not affect the traditional bond.

At a reception last night he gave Sir Geoffrey a silver replica of the keys to the fortress and said that he did so in the confidence that the Foreign Secretary would not hand them over to someone he would meet next week. Sir Geoffrey has an appointment in London with his Spanish counterpart, Señor Francisco Fernández-Ordóñez.

The Foreign Secretary said that Britain's commitment to the Rock remained unchanged. In London, Government sources said the decision was taken in the hope of saving money after a reassessment of defence needs. They were unable to estimate how much might be saved. It was felt that there was no significant military threat from Spain, which is a fellow member of Nato, the Western European Union and the EEC.

The sources acknowledged that the effect on Anglo-Spanish relations could only be good, but insisted that the decision was not taken for that

Continued on page 20, col 5

Soviet leader for UK in April

By Andrew McEwen
Diplomatic Correspondent

President Gorbachev's official visit to Britain, which was postponed in December because of the Armenian earthquake, is to take place from April 5 to 7, it was announced last night.

He will come to Britain on his way home from a visit to Cuba, and will be accompanied by his wife Raisa. Mrs Thatcher will be his principal host, but the Queen is likely to host a lunch or reception for him. Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is expected to join the visit and to hold talks with his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mrs Thatcher will have returned from a visit to Africa, and Sir Geoffrey from a visit to Pakistan, shortly before Mr Gorbachev arrives.

Hopes that the postponement would allow for a longer visit than had been planned in

December have been dashed. Although the times of his arrival and departure have not yet been fixed, Whitehall sources expect the schedule to be similar to the one which was postponed.

He is likely to arrive late on the evening of the 5th and to leave by early afternoon on the 7th, spending about 36 hours in Britain.

This will probably preclude earlier hopes that the two leaders might be able to leave London for part of the time. When she originally invited Mr Gorbachev, more than a year ago, Mrs Thatcher hoped that he would visit in spring or summer and that she would be able to give him a wider view of Britain.

As Mr Gorbachev will not have time to combine much pleasure with business, it will be a working visit. He and Mrs Thatcher are likely to spend as much as ten hours together, either in talks or attending functions given in his honour.

Her main priority will be to stress the huge improvement in Anglo-Soviet and East-West relations and her favourable attitude to his reforms.

One of the Government's top concerns is the high level of KGB activity in Britain and the West. In a speech on Saturday, Sir Geoffrey said: "If anything, those activities have intensified since Mr Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union."

WIN £120,000

Portfolio
PLUS
Accumulator
Five people shared yesterday's £4,000 daily prize (see page 3). The Portfolio Accumulator fund stands at £120,000. Prices: page 25

TOMORROW

The best jobs are in The Times tomorrow - in the 26-page weekly Appointments section.

INSIDE

Britain to drop vetting stand

Britain is to drop its opposition to big takeover bids being vetted in Brussels. Lord Young, the Trade Secretary, has accepted the principle after Sir Leon Brittan, the European Commissioner for Competition, said he would continue the campaign for a Europe-wide vetting system.

Hostage hope

Hezbollah and the Shia Muslim Amal militia, the groups believed to be holding Europeans in Lebanon, signed a peace pact yesterday, raising new hopes for the hostages. Page 6

FA Cup draw

The big four first division clubs left in the FA Cup all drew away ties against lower division teams in the draw for the fifth round. Page 44

TIMES FOCUS

William Fox Talbot announced his discovery of the negative/positive process for producing photographs 150 years ago today. Special report. Page 27-31

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Shares rise to highest since Black Monday

By Margaret Pagan

Share prices shot ahead as investors piled into the London stock market yesterday, driving stocks to the highest level seen since the Black Monday crash.

The buying stampede, helped by overseas demand, pushed the FT-SE 100 index to jump 66.8 points to 2,072.7 by lunchtime. This was the first time the share index has broken through the level at which the market closed on Black Monday. A shortage of

shares and profit-taking dampened the panic buying but the FT-SE still finished up 37 points on the day at 2,042.9, adding £9 billion to share price values.

Much of buying was prompted by institutional investors who were caught out last week by the better-than-expected trade figures. Since the end of 1988 the market has climbed 250 points.

Battle for stock, page 21
Stock market, page 24

Urgency on kidneys for sale inquiry

By Our Political Editor

Ministers have ordered the inquiries being conducted by two health authorities into the sale of kidneys for transplant operations to report rapidly.

They have asked for the inquiries to be concluded by the end of this week. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, and his colleagues will then consider urgently if legislation is required.

The health ministry team is understood to recognize there may be a case for tightening the law. The practicalities are already being examined within the department. Bournemouth and Basset health authorities examine the case of a kidney transplant at the Wellington Humana hospital in St John's Wood, north London, and the role of the National Kidney Centre.

22 years for leader of safe deposit raid

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

The Italian leader of the gang who stole millions of pounds in cash and valuables from the Knightsbridge safe deposit centre two years ago was jailed for 22 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Valerio Vecchi, aged 33, and three other men, including the managing director of the centre, were convicted of robbery at the end of a trial lasting more than two months.

Sentencing Vecchi, Judge Lydney said that more than £10 million had been recovered from the robbery, "but the precise figure is incapable of ascertaining".

This took the robbery beyond other serious armed raids. The judge said "The defendants all knew the stakes were colossal and having lost they have to pay the price". He told Vecchi, a fugitive from Italy where he was also convicted of robbery: "You

had the lion's share and I have no doubt there are robbery proceeds of some value somewhere in the world and to which you may have access".

Sentencing Parvez Latis, managing director of the centre, who helped Vecchi carry out the robbery, the judge said "the robbery could

not have proceeded without your help". Latis had been dominated by Vecchi and influenced by greed.

The full amount of the gang's haul is a matter of debate. Vecchi told police he thought up to £40 million had been taken and described laying out gems from the robbery in a flat.

The police estimated the loss at about £30 million, £4 million more than the Brinks Mat bullion robbery.

Not so much Who's Who as Who's Missing

By Alan Hamilton

A fatal combination of social misdeeds and being found out has caused the cricketer Mike Gatting and the former MPs, Mr Keith Best and Mr Harvey Proctor, to be banished from the Pantheon of the Famous. Their names have been excised from the forthcoming edition of Debut's *Distinguished People of Today*.

The weighty annual publication, launched last year as a rival to *Who's Who*, attempts to list the flashing comets as well as the fixed stars in the firmament of Mrs Thatcher's mercurial Britain. Its publishers intend to be ruthless in dropping those no longer at the top of their trees.



Out: Gatting. In: Embury.

Ellis, from Cork, who believes being raised outside the English social jungle gives her an advantage in judging it.

On the whole, however, Miss Ellis has been kind to achievement and hard on fellow-travellers. She has expanded the number of entries from 25,000 to 35,000, favouring sport, the arts and fashion, dropping numerous obscure businessmen and widows of peers, and refusing to accept more than a token number of academics.

In sport, Patima Whitbread, Adrian Moorhouse and Andrew Holme, coxless pairs' gold medalist in Seoul, are among those who join the list of the distinguished. In fashion, Linda Clerik, designer of the Duchess of York's wedding dress, survives from

last year's edition, and is joined by, among others, John Galiano, Rifat Ozbek, Ellis Flyte and David Sassoon. Bruce Oldfield and the Emanuels fail to appear. "I think they are over-the-hill now," Miss Ellis said.

In the arts world, new names include the distinguished who somehow got left out last year, like the actor Ian McKellen, and the more recently popular including Charles Dance.

Many of arguable ephemeral talent have also squeezed in, including the news readers, Martyn Lewis and Nicholas Witchell, and the television personality Mr Jimmy Savile.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Dismissed water manager settles

A district manager with the South West Water Authority, who said he was made a scapegoat when he was dismissed last year after the contamination of water supplies around Camelford, Cornwall, has reached a settlement with the authority, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr John Lewis was due to appear before an industrial tribunal yesterday, claiming unfair dismissal.

Last October, he said the authority ordered him to keep quiet over the incident in which a lorry driver tipped 20 tons of aluminium sulphate into the wrong tank at a treatment works, near Camelford, on July 6.

Drinking water was contaminated and many people became ill. Some say they are still suffering ill health. There is speculation the authority feared adverse publicity as a result of the tribunal.

Devon and Cornwall police are to investigate the incident at Camelford.

Security men accused

Three security guards appeared in court yesterday charged with making an unwarranted demand with menaces for £105,000 from staff of the Sultan of Brunei, the world's richest man. The alleged offence took place on November 25 at the Brunei High Commission in South Kensington, west London, upon Mr Mustapha Jusline — the sultan's financial controller, Michael Daniels, aged 29, Adam Lennon, aged 28, and Adam Cain, aged 24, all self-employed, of Ralphs Rise, Harman Water, Bracknell, Berkshire, were remanded on £15,000 bail each by Horseferry Road magistrates until February 13.

Shots trial postponed

The High Court in Dunfermline yesterday agreed to postpone until April 3 a case of attempted murder against a man named by police as Mr Vinko Sindic, of Rijeka, Yugoslavia, to give the defence more time. Mr Sindic, aged 53, is accused of attempting to murder Mr Nikola Stedul, an expatriate Croatian, in Kirkcaldy, Fife, last October, and of repeatedly shooting Mr Stedul to his severe injury and permanent disfigurement. He is also charged with unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, entering Britain on a false passport, and attempting to pervert the course of justice by pretending to be Rudolf Lehotzky.

Shipyard lays off 450

Harland and Wolff, the troubled Belfast shipyard which the Government hopes to sell if a buyer can be found, is to announce 450 redundancies in its 3,000-strong workforce in the next few days. The yard's management said three months ago that substantial redundancies over and above the 550 announced last year would have to be made.

Flat fire victim dies

A woman injured last Friday in a fire at her flat in Camden, north London, Mrs Ruby Dey, aged 30, was revived and taken to University College Hospital where her life support machine was turned off yesterday.

£7m drug find charges

Four men arrested after customs seized two tonnes of cannabis worth £7 million in West Hampstead, north London, were remanded in custody for a week by Thames magistrates yesterday, charged with offences under the Customs and Excise Management Act. Timothy Weaver, aged 31, Gerrard Harris, aged 23, and Michael Meany, aged 30, and Gerrit de Voogt, aged 48, will next appear in court on Monday. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Hurd faces risk of prison dispute widening

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The dispute at Wandsworth jail, south London, where police officers were brought in after more than 100 prison officers were suspended without pay, has revived the fierce dispute in seven jails last year.

Those clashes were over broadly the same issues — shift patterns and manning levels.

In October it looked as if Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, had won a victory when members of the Prison Officers' Association in the five jails still in dispute began accepting inmates again. He had warned them that if they did not,

they would be suspended. But at Wandsworth, one of the five jails, trouble simmered on dangerously, with both sides assuming they were in the right.

Prison officers say the dispute is over the unilateral imposition of shift patterns by Mr Graham Clark, the governor.

Mr Graham Platt, a member of the association's branch committee, said that there was a national disputes procedure, under which the issue was taken out of local hands and into negotiations between national leaders of the association and Prison Department officials. For 14 days after the procedure was invoked, the status quo remained. "We

invoked that at 3pm on Friday and it should have meant that for 14 days nothing happened. But the governor paid no heed, he imposed the shift patterns on us and when we refused to work he suspended us."

Mr Platt said the prison was already on Fresh Start, the new national working arrangement, but there were problems with weekend manning levels. There would probably not be any real dispute on the nature of the shift patterns but it was made clear that the Home Office would not meet staffing levels.

The Home Office said that discussions had continued since last October under the usual procedures for resolving industrial disputes. At

a meeting on January 26 management offered to delay the new shift system for another two weeks.

In return the association was asked to lift its objection to Wandsworth's population rising from 1,505 to its previous operating capacity of 1,555. The association rejected the offer.

As a result more prisoners had to be housed in police cells. Yesterday 332 were in police cells in the Metropolitan area.

At Wandsworth the number of prison officers had risen from 286 in April last year to 311. Fresh Start had now been implemented throughout the prison system, the Home Office said. Mr Clark has

denied that manning levels would be unsafe.

The suspensions have come at a crucial time for industrial relations in the prison service.

Prison officers have taken action for more than a year to keep alive a mandate they received nationally from the membership. It could be stepped up, but the association's leaders have recommended a national ballot to call it off.

Mr John Bartell, association chairman, has written to Mr Hurd saying that the Wandsworth dispute threatened good industrial relations and a positive result to the ballot.

Leading article, page 13

Political donations

Peers defeat Government on firms' gifts

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The House of Lords inflicted an embarrassing defeat on the Government yesterday when it said shareholders should have the right to vote on company donations to political parties.

In a move which appeared to catch the Government unawares, opposition peers and 12 crossbenchers united to carry a Labour amendment by 106 votes to 93 at the start of the first day of the committee stage of the Companies Bill.

The Government is expected to try to overturn the vote during the Bill's report stage in the Lords or when it goes to the Commons, but will find itself in an invidious position as the Conservative Party receives substantial donations from a large number of companies.

The way some of these donations have been channelled into party coffers has recently been the subject of press investigation.

According to latest figures from the Independent Labour Research Department, the Conservative Party received donations worth £4.5 million from 333 companies in the financial year 1987-88 which encompassed the general election.

Further significant donations are made to right-wing organizations such as British United Industrialists, the Economic League, the Centre for Policy Studies and Aims of Industry.

Moving the Labour amendment, Lord Williams of Elvel said that under present law the only way shareholders could stop political donations was to vote down the entire annual accounts and he was unaware of this ever having happened. The amendment would allow them a separate vote just on the donations.

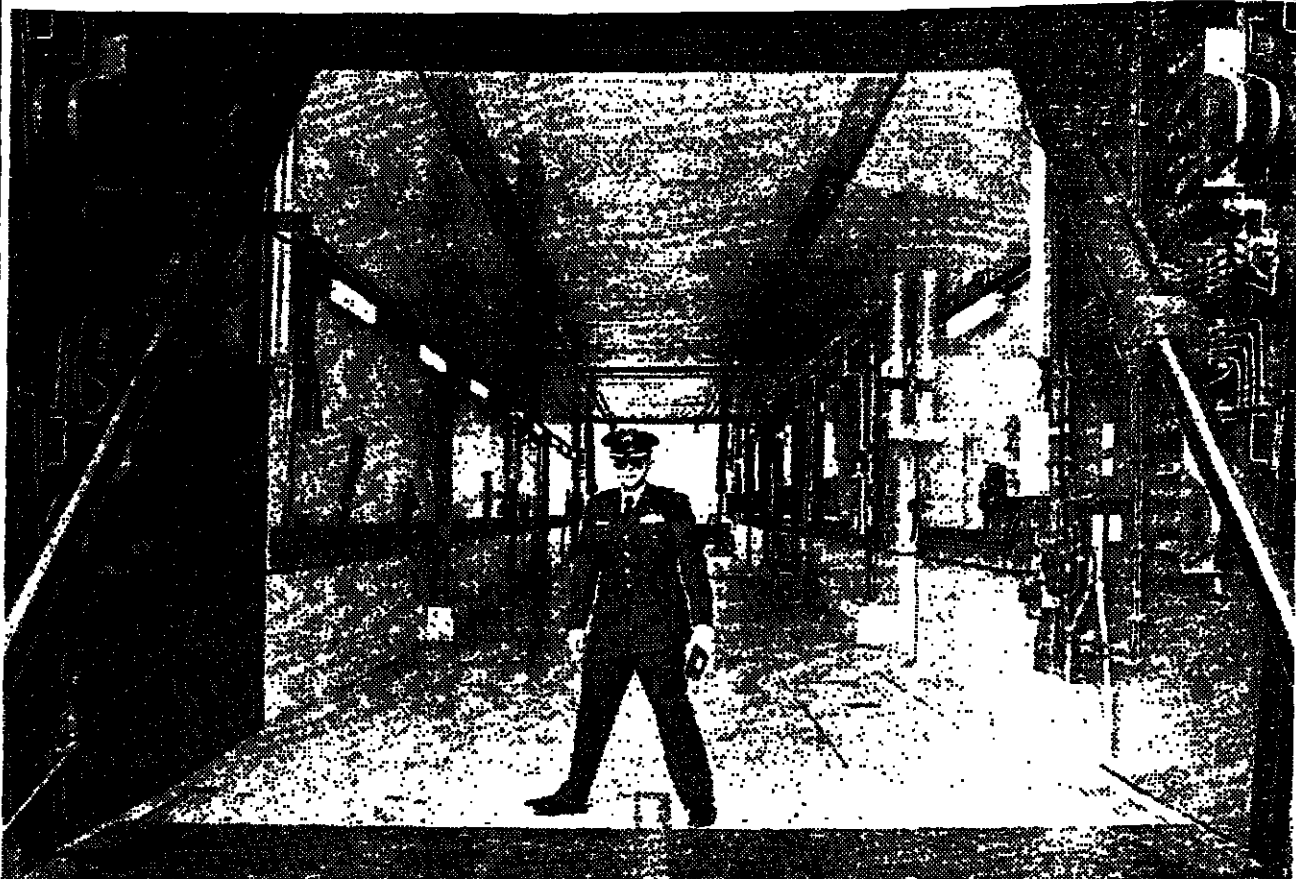
In the absence of Lord Young of Gifford, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry who was in Brussels, Lord Strathclyde insisted, for the Government, that shareholders could raise donations for discussion and have ordinary resolutions put before annual general meetings.

These safeguards were sufficient and the amendment was "wholly unnecessary", he said.

One Conservative peer, Lord Morris, voted for the amendment after drawing attention to restrictions on trade union donations to the Labour Party.

Molesworth goodbye to missiles

HARRY KERR



Lieutenant Colonel Joe Slowinski, the Chief Logistics Officer, standing in front of an empty bunker at RAF Molesworth's cruise missile wing, which yesterday became the first such operational unit to be "deactivated". A total of 64 missiles were due to be held at the base and one flight of 16 was operational when the INF Treaty was signed in December 1987.

Appeal court set to toughen sentences

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Court of Appeal will have power from tomorrow to increase over-lenient sentences under government measures to allay public concern about some court sentences.

The Court of Appeal's new powers, which have the backing of Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, are contained in the Criminal Justice Act, 1988. It enables

the Attorney General to refer to the court — with its leave — a case where it appears to him the sentence is unduly lenient.

The powers, which come into force after a lengthy debate over whether the court should be able to increase sentences, or just look at them and issue general guidance, have been strongly criticized by members of the Criminal Bar Association.

Mr David Cocks, QC, association chairman, has said the measures will in-

volve the prosecution in sentencing, a judicial function. Prosecutors would find themselves involved in "advocacy both on the facts and length of sentence".

● The papers in a case in which Judge Pickles put on probation a man who indecently assaulted a girl aged six are being examined by the Lord Chancellor's Department. A spokesman said yesterday that the papers had been called for by an official and it was nothing to do with discipline.

Semtex, guns found in kitchen

By Jamie Dettmer, Irish Affairs Correspondent

An IRA arsenal of guns and explosives was discovered yesterday by security forces under the kitchen floor of a house at a West Belfast council estate.

The haul, one of the biggest seized by security forces in Belfast in the past year, included high-powered rifles, two grenade launchers, five warheads and a kilogramme of the Czech-made, Libyan-supplied Semtex plastic explosive.

A woman and two men were being questioned by detectives last night about the arsenal which was found in a purpose-built hide under the kitchen floor.

The discovery was made during a five-house search on the strongly republican Twinbrook estate.

For the past few weeks, security forces have been mounting extensive house-to-house search operations in republican areas of Belfast, attracting fierce criticism from nationalist politicians and local people as well as from Sinn Féin.

Before Christmas the Anglo-Irish secretariat was asked to intervene by local groups to halt the widespread Army and Royal Ulster Constabulary raids.

Nationalist politicians have also complained to the Dublin government about damage to property during the searches.

This latest find, which also includes two bomb timer power units, a machine gun belt with 142 bullets and 560 rounds of assorted ammunition, would have been uncovered only by tipping up the kitchen floor.

Last year, the security forces in Northern Ireland discovered and seized three tons of explosives, more than 77,000 rounds of ammunition, rocket launchers, warheads and a flame-thrower.

White Paper on public expenditure

Better run schools could save £320m

By David Tytler, Education Editor

More efficient management of schools and colleges in England and Wales could save councils £320 million without lowering standards, the Government claimed yesterday.

The White Paper on public expenditure said: "The Government believes that local education authorities could make good progress with the implementation of national and local policies for education within a lower level of

expenditure if they managed the service more efficiently". So while it is estimated that local government spending for 1989-90 will be £14,070 million, £940 million higher than the previous year, the Government has set the grant-related expenditure level at £13,750 million.

The White Paper says that councils, governors and heads must manage resources more effectively so that expenditure can be concentrated on improving the education service. "Greater economies in

cleaning, caretaking and school catering will continue to be essential", it says.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, will also be looking for a cut in surplus school places although his critics say that his proposals for schools to opt-out of local authority control have delayed many school closure plans.

Last year's White Paper set a target for the removal of 170,000 surplus school places in 1989-90 but this has now been revised down to 133,000

places. The new target follows representations from local authorities who had told the DES that losing places was more difficult than envisaged.

More than 80 per cent of the £125.5 million education support grants in England will be spent on assisting councils to introduce the national curriculum and the local management of schools (LMS). The Government will support local teams introducing LMS, help with the purchase of management information systems and training schemes.

Motorway spending to be £3bn

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The Government's expenditure plans for the next three years show that in real terms spending on transport is to remain stable at about £4.8 billion.

In cash terms, spending on construction of new motorways and trunk roads is estimated to be nearly £3 billion over the next three financial years, from April. After value-added tax, the figure is about 40 per cent above the previous three years.

The White Paper confirms that only 26 road schemes will start in 1988-89, rather than the 38 originally planned, but the department aims to begin 43 schemes in 1989-90, spending £220 million above previously planned levels.

Payments to port activities are scheduled to decline from £43 million in 1985-86 to £2 million in 1989-90. The Ministry of Transport said that was largely due to the rundown in the number of dock workers in the Port of London Authority and the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board.

Council powers reduced

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The ability of the Kent County Council to take a leading role in opposition to the British Rail link to the Channel Tunnel would be severely reduced under the terms of a planning White Paper published yesterday.

Counties would have to take a back seat to district councils in commenting on major construction plans. Instead of Kent, British Rail would have such districts as Ashford, Folkestone and Sevenoaks to contend with.

The scheme, entitled *The Future of Development Plans*, would end the county council role in planning the use of land and controlling where and how roads, factories and housing estates are built. The powers would pass to the central government, which is to issue new guidance notes, and to district councils, which will have primary responsibility for deciding on developments.

At present all counties have to draw up "structure plans" — detailed documents indicating which areas ought to be left green and which ought to be used for development. The public has a right to object to them before they are adopted.

A developer would in future have to deal only with district councils, which are predominantly in the hands of Conservative councillors. The De-

partment of the Environment will issue guidance notes to try to ensure the desire of one district co-ordinates with its neighbours.

Counties would retain an obligation to produce statements of "county planning policy".

The White Paper comes after a two-year consultation during which the Government has been surprised by the enthusiasm of private house-builders and industrialists for county-level planning. They preferred a single blueprint to plans put out by a number of neighbouring districts.

The White Paper lays emphasis on the role of the Secretary of State for the Environment in setting out "regional planning guidance".

At present, the department of the Environment has issued regional guidelines only for the big cities, and the White Paper is vague on how specific they will be, for example, in the Home Counties.

The Association of County Councils, where no party has a clear majority, yesterday said: "We cannot afford to dismantle the mechanism of coherent and defensive planning policies that reconcile environmental and economic needs".

Mr Richard Bate, of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said: "When

development pressures are a key issue the Government is meddling with the only device that can untangle the confusion. Effective power will pass to 297 district councils in England.

"This will make a nonsense of the Government's objectives of efficiency and predictability in the planning system."

● The "beast of ugliness" could be overcome only by an effective planning system, the new president of the Royal Town Planning Institute said yesterday (Charles Kneivitt writes).

At a dinner commemorating the institute's seventy-fifth anniversary, Mr Chris Shepley said: "Planning is not just a negative bureaucratic activity dedicated to stopping people doing things but a liberating activity which is positive, forward-looking and imaginative".

Police killings

Nairobi (AFP) — A senior police officer shot dead an assistant chief and a retired policeman in a bar in Kirinyaga district of central Kenya. He also wounded a headmaster and three members of the youth wing of the Kenya African National Union.

Common entrance exam peace plan

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

Proposals for reforms to the common entrance examination are to be reconsidered as part of a peace formula designed to prevent a breakdown by leading public schools.

Mr Roy Chapman, headmaster of Malvern College, Worcester, and chairman of the Common Entrance Board, said yesterday he believed the prospect of a rift had receded after talks at the weekend.

The board is to look again at three subjects, French, English and mathematics, where attempts to modernize the curriculum caused alarm among public school traditionalists.

Among public school heads present at the meeting at Charterhouse School, Godalming, were Dr Eric Anderson, of Eton College, Mr Chris-

topher Everett, of Tonbridge School, and Mr Martin Marriott, chairman of the Head Masters Conference and head of Canford School, Wiltshire.

Mr Chapman said he would give further consideration to proposals to reduce the written component of the French section of the examination.

The board wants more emphasis on learning to speak and use the language while traditionalists fear a loss of academic rigour if the written part of the examination is curtailed.

In English, the board will reconsider a move to course assessment to supplement the examination. In mathematics, the use of project work is to be reviewed. The board will meet again next week.

Schools in good food campaign

By Douglas Broom

The first national campaign to promote healthy eating in schools was launched yesterday by Mr John Buncher, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, over a plate of baked potato and curried chicken.

The minister put his taste buds to the test at Queensmead comprehensive school, Ruislip, Middlesex, where school meal staff have converted the traditional dining hall into a restaurant with table cloths and menus.

Staff say the project has boosted the number taking school lunches and improved lunchtime behaviour.

The Fun Eating At School Today (Feast) campaign will involve six million children at 20,000 schools.

Lawson urged to wipe out debt

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson should set himself the target of wiping out the National Debt by 1995, according to the Conservative Bow Group.

The mainstream Tory pressure group, which has 105 MPs in its ranks, argues in its Budget submission that buoyant tax revenues give the

Chancellor the opportunity to redeem the debt still further on March 14 and set a date for its total abolition.

It also says he should slash corporation and inheritance tax rates to 25 per cent while increasing income tax thresholds in line with inflation.

The group's economic committee, chaired by Mr David Shaw, MP for Dover,

advocates reducing capital gains tax to 25 per cent and helping small businesses by exempting them from corporation tax on the first £5,000 of annual profits.

Overall, it urges the Chancellor to hold firm to his policies of combating inflation and extending the neutrality of the tax system in combination with lower rates.

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Youth remand

Police killings

Nairobi (AFP) — A senior police officer shot dead an assistant chief and a retired policeman in a bar in Kirinyaga district of central Kenya. He also wounded a headmaster and three members of the youth wing of the Kenya African National Union.

Common entrance exam peace plan

Schools in good food campaign

Lawson urged to wipe out debt

Double burial

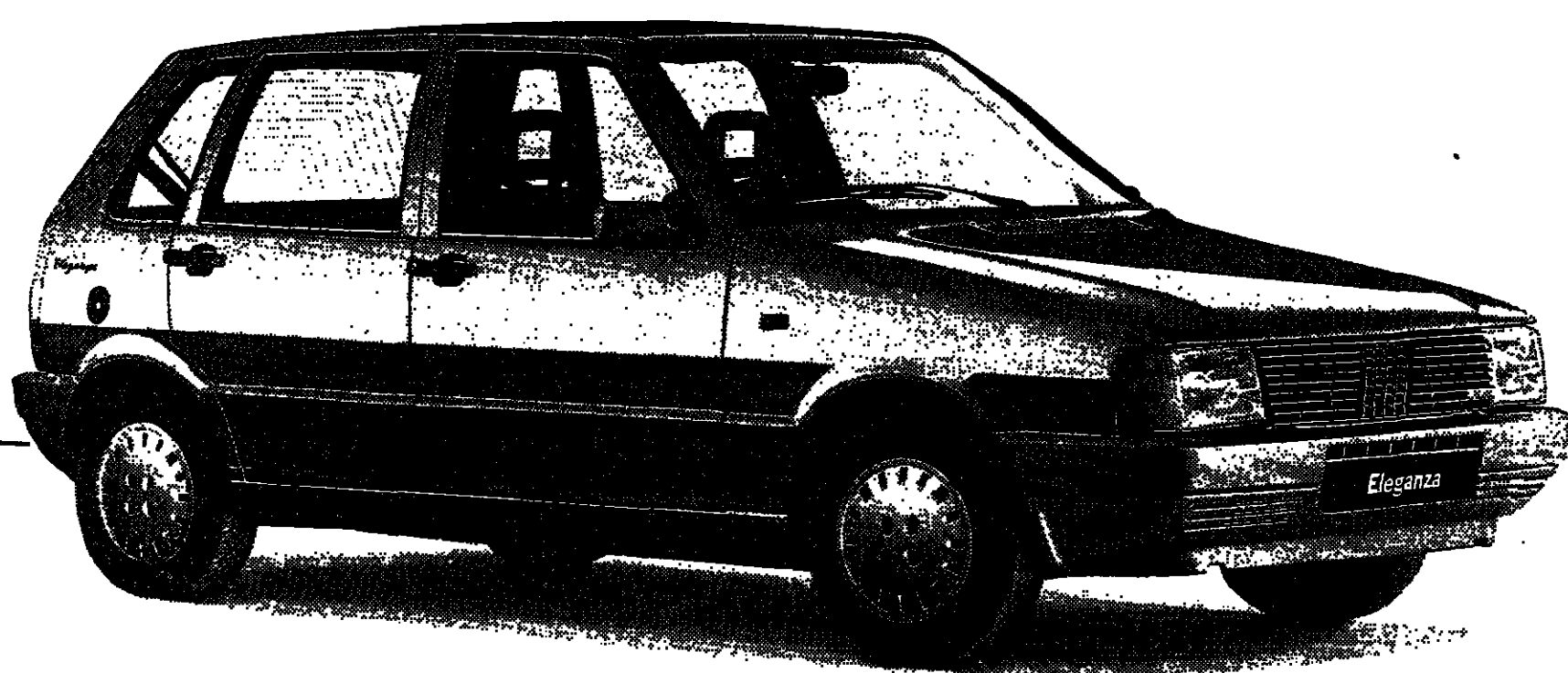
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Doctor
ending

Mr. Sullivan, head of the Chicago Division, said that the investigation of the Western Hemisphere for the last few years has been one of the most anxious and painful in the history of the department.

The department is now in a position to make a more complete and accurate record of the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the United States.

Mr. Sullivan said that the department is now in a position to make a more complete and accurate record of the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the United States.

Public m:
plan to cu

shares in a private information trading station, which may be offered to the public. Mr. Manuix, Lincoln's South-
p'd director, said yesterday.

Last year members of the fire arm trade, including sub-
-sistence dealers and members
of the insurance industry,
commissioned a \$50,000 fea-
sibility study into setting up a
computerized list of stolen
goods.

The results, which include plans for subscribers and shareholders, are expected from Hogg Robinson plc within the next few weeks.

The initiative comes after the art trade failed to persuade New Scotland Yard to reinstate its 31-specialist art and antique squad, disbanded in 1983 because of costs.

"The only way forward, we

EUROPE'S DRIVING FORCE

Passengers held 12 hours in jet after fog closes Heathrow

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Thousands of airline passengers were forced to remain on board aircraft for up to 12 hours after landing when fog forced the closure of Heathrow at the weekend. Jets were diverted to 11 airports throughout Britain and Europe.

Manchester took a record 29 diverted wide-bodied jets and was unable to cope with demand for space at the terminal. However, the airport received a £90,000 windfall in additional landing fees.

Passengers on later flights were told they would have to remain on board until the fog lifted and that the airport could not supply refreshments. Some angry executives of airlines said yesterday they would refuse to use Manchester except in an emergency and were determined to find different diversion airfields.

Mr Raj Kaul, United Kingdom manager for Air India, said: "It happens as a matter of routine at Manchester". On Sunday, two Air India jets diverted from Heathrow to the airport were delayed for nearly 12 hours before passengers could get away.

Mr Kaul said: "It was as if our passengers were imprisoned. The flight from New York landed at 8am and did not get away until 8pm. Manchester does not have the facilities to handle so many people either in customs, immigration or catering and if we can

we will find another diversion airfield to use in future when Heathrow is closed."

The fog which rolled over Heathrow early on Sunday caused the diversion of 65 inbound flights and the cancellation of nearly 80 departures. British Airways had 18 inbound flights diverted, including five to Manchester.

Some airlines immediately commandeered every available coach to take passengers back to London. However, those who arrived later found no road transport left.

Although Heathrow reopened soon after midnight there were then so many aircraft trying to land that they had to wait, often for hours, to get a landing slot.

"We were full to the brim", a Manchester airport spokesman said. "We have never handled so many large aircraft on one day and our single terminal cannot cope with so many additional passengers."

Many modern short-range aircraft have blind-landing capabilities but these are usually available only for short flights such as the shuttle from the North to Heathrow.

Miss Jennifer Landers, aged 20, of New Jersey, was one of 12 students flying to London in the Air India jet. She said: "We were held on board for over 10 hours without food or even a drink. There were tears and screams and it was ter-

ribly hot and uncomfortable. They gave us very little information except to say that the airport was full and that they were waiting for a new crew. We were told that the pilot even wanted to buy food for us out of his own pocket."

A Manchester airport spokesman said: "We were desperately short of facilities on Sunday. Most airlines decided immediately that they would disembark and asked for help in doing so. Air India did not do so for many hours and also insisted that their own security people come to the airport."

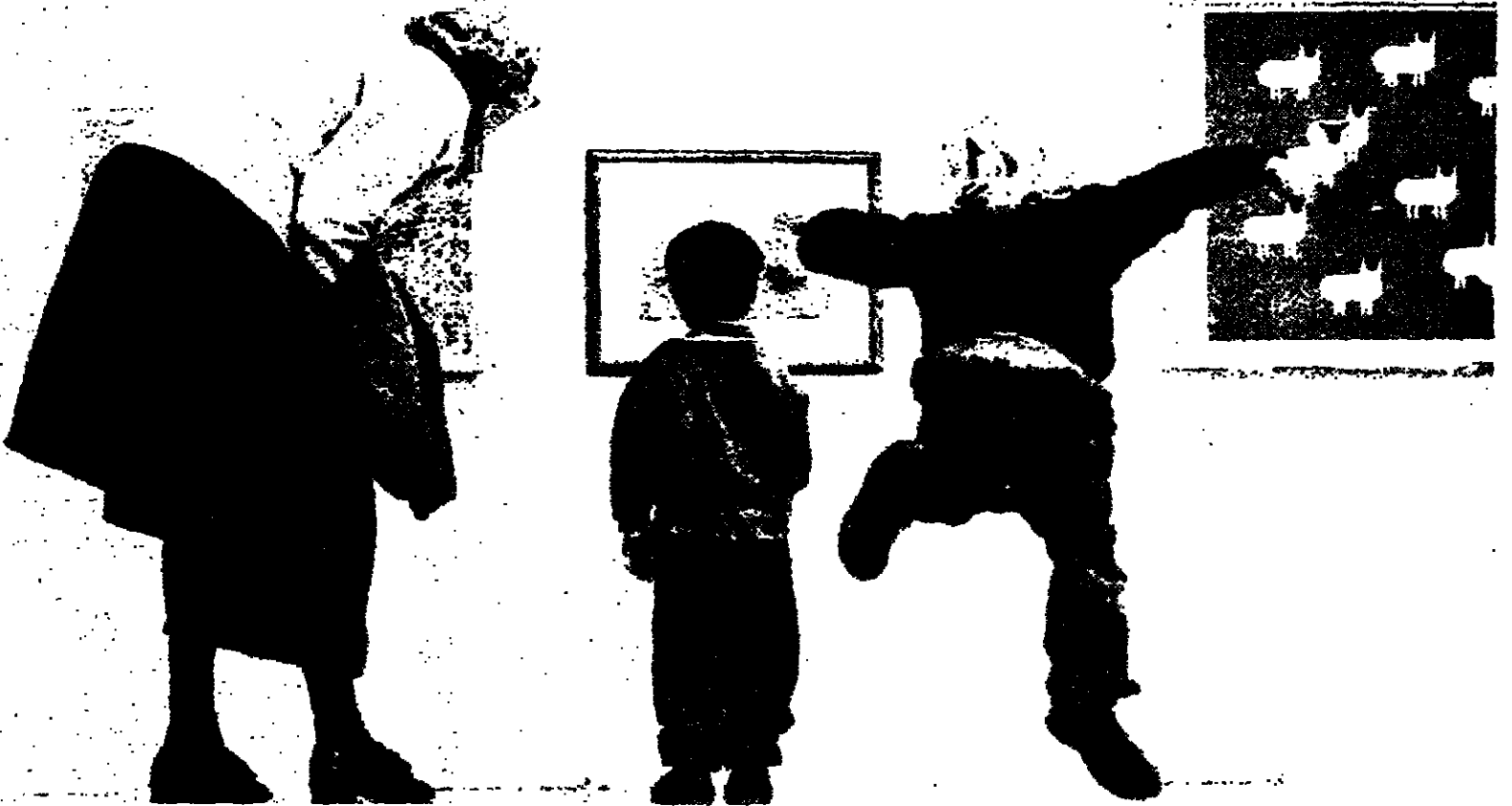
"It is like getting into a supermarket queue. If you can get in early you stand a better chance of getting through. But Air India did not choose to ask for disembarkation procedures or extra catering until the airport was full. It is only to be expected that when a rush of aircraft like that comes in there will be problems with catering and other facilities."

An IRA bomb scare forced the diversion yesterday of a British Midland Airways DC9 to the East Midlands airport where a BMA 737 on the same flight from Heathrow to Belfast crash landed killing 46 passengers three weeks ago.

The DC9, with 40 passengers and six crew, landed safely. A search of the cargo hold was carried out but nothing was found and the aircraft continued its flight.

Child-level art to bridge generation gap

AZADOUR GUEZELIAN



Mrs Judith Cooper with James Pennington, aged three, and Joseph Pursall, aged four, enjoying an exhibition called "At Children's Height: Opposites" at the Mappin Art Gallery in Sheffield. The oils and watercolours from Sheffield City Gallery's collection have been selected for their appeal to the young and are hung at a height which is convenient for children and for visitors in wheelchairs. The exhibition continues until March 26 and admission is free.

Germans out to control EEC industry standards

By Richard Ford
Political Correspondent

Most standards that are to be applied to industry after the introduction of the single European market in 1992 will be German, Mr Bryan Gould,

Labour's trade and industry spokesman, said yesterday.

Mr Gould said British companies failed to realize that the Germans had been working hard to ensure that the harmonization of standards would be on their terms. He said: "1992 is

largely about harmonization of standards. What we have not realized is that most of the standards that are going to be laid down will be German standards. There are British firms who have yet to realize this."

He was speaking at the launch of a

report which predicts British industry will suffer a £2 billion loss of output when trade barriers are removed. It suggests most of the benefits of the single market will go to the Continent and that Britain will lose thousands of jobs in almost all regions.

Thatcher plea over bodies on sea-bed

By Kerry Gill

Relatives of some Piper Alpha victims, who have not been found, plan to ask Mrs Thatcher for the bodies to be retrieved from the sea-bed.

Mr Gavin Cleland, their leader, said they believed that many bodies were still entangled in the wreckage that fell from the blazing platform last July.

On February 15, Mr Cleland and 20 widows will travel to London to try to persuade the Prime Minister to hear their case for raising the 31 bodies and 12,500 tonnes of wreckage below Piper Alpha. They will also lobby MPs as part of their campaign.

Mr Cleland, aged 60, who lost a son, yesterday met Mr Frank Doran, Labour MP for Aberdeen South, who is helping the group.

Mr Cleland says the wreckage includes four electrical transformers containing five tonnes of highly toxic PCBs

(Polychlorinated Biphenyls) which could begin to leak in two or three years.

Occidental confirmed that it was considering holding a burial at sea ceremony in memory of the dead and erecting a memorial on shore.

The inquiry in Aberdeen went into the eighth day of technical evidence yesterday.

Mr Konrad Wotje, facilities engineering manager for Occidental Petroleum (Cal edonia), said that he had used "excessive" words in an internal memorandum — read out last week to the inquiry — as he believed that modifications had been carried out to part of the platform without authorization last March.

He said the memo was in relation to the Module C compressor, where the initial explosion is believed to have taken place, and not to the fire fighting deluge system. The inquiry continues.

Doctor sued over ending pregnancy

A woman agreed to an abortion after being wrongly told her baby would be deformed, the High Court was told yesterday.

Medical negligence had robbed Mrs Christine Sellers of a baby that was wanted and planned, Mr Anthony Machin, QC, her counsel, said.

He told Mr Justice Caulfield there was "no medical justification" for the abortion carried out by intravenous administration of drugs in March 1983 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth.

Mrs Sellers, aged 36, of Christchurch, Dorset, is suing Mr Bernard Cooke, a consultant obstetrician, the East Dorset Health Authority and the Wessex Regional Health Authority for damages for the loss of her baby and for anguish and pain she suffered.

The defendants argued that Mrs Sellers would have aborted spontaneously in any

event and the drugs were administered merely to ease or augment the safety of an inevitable spontaneous abortion, Mr Machin said.

They said examination of the placenta and foetus indicated Mrs Sellers would not have carried the pregnancy to full term. "Mrs Sellers's pathologist says this is not so", Mr Machin said.

Her consent for the abortion was obtained in hospital after it was "wrongly represented to her that if her pregnancy continued she would be delivered of a deformed child".

Mr Machin said a police inquiry took place. Statements were taken from hospital staff and Mrs Sellers but no prosecution was brought.

He said it was not part of his case that Mr Cooke was guilty of an offence. Mrs Sellers's case was based on Mr Cooke's negligence.

The trial continues today.

Public may share in plan to curb art theft

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

Shares in a private scheme for tracing stolen works of art may be offered to the public, Mr Marcus Linnell, a Sotheby's director, said yesterday.

Last year members of the fine art trade, including auctioneers, dealers and members of the insurance industry, commissioned a £65,000 feasibility study into setting up a computerized list of stolen goods.

The results, which include plans for subscribers and shareholders, are expected from Hogg Robinson plc within the next few weeks.

The initiative comes after the art trade failed to persuade New Scotland Yard to reinstate its 31-specialist art and antique squad, disbanded in 1983 because of costs.

"As things stand now, we don't have a chance to spot something which is stolen when it comes up for sale."

"The only way forward, we

thought, was to try to set up an international register which both the insurance industry and the police could use", Mr Linnell said.

The information would be available to police forces around the world.

A William and Mary "Verre Eglomise" mirror, engraved with delicate arabesques on a green ground, was sold to a Washington dealer, for \$143,000 (£81,250) — five times estimate at Christie's English furniture sale in New York last weekend.

Furniture from the collection of Dr Jules Stein, an ophthalmologist and founder of the Music Corporation of America (MCA) sold well, top prices being £36,250 for a George III breakfast bookcase, featuring an elegant carved urn in its top frieze, and £46,875 for a George IV example, enhanced with beading and lotus leaves.

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Crisis meetings greet Berlin poll losses

From Ian Murray, Bonn

West Germany's main political leaders held hurried emergency meetings yesterday to analyse the shock Sunday election result from West Berlin in which the ruling coalition suffered a bitter defeat and a new extreme right-wing group won 11 seats in the city Parliament.

The final result also showed that the Alternative List polled 11.8 per cent, which is more than other "green parties" have achieved since they began fighting elections in West Germany.

The two main national groupings, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, finished with 55 seats each, although Herr Eberhard Diepgen, the outgoing CDU mayor, will stay on for the time being because his group collected 5,018 more votes out of the 1,220,524 cast.

Clearly shaken, he flew to Bonn yesterday for a crisis meeting with the West German Chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl. Both later described the result as "a bitter defeat" and although they ruled out any possibility of a coalition with the two minor parties they seemed unhappy at the prospect of a grand coalition with the SPD to rule the city.

Similar agonizing was going on at SPD headquarters, where the party leader, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, and the West Berlin party chief, Herr Walter Momper, met to try to work out a strategy. Herr

Momper had earlier ruled out any coalition with the Alternative List, which wants, among other things, to see the Allied military presence leave the city.

But young members of the SPD are keen on making an alliance with the Alternative List, arguing that it is sensible to form friendships which will help to win support in next year's federal election.

Herr Kohl tried to explain his party loss of almost ten per cent of the support it won four years ago by blaming national politics. Herr Diepgen has been a populist mayor, and the Chancellor suggests it was unhappiness with Government attempts to reform the health service and pensions which lay at the root of the disaffection with the CDU.

The breakdown of the vote shows, however, that the damaging swing to the right was in working-class areas where unemployment is high and where there is close contact with the huge Turkish community, which constitutes around one in ten of the population.

It was in arguing for tougher immigration policy and exclusion of foreigners that the Republican Party seems to have won its support. Herr Diepgen's image of a trendy young politician, successful in bringing guests such as the Prince and Princess of Wales to the city, proved to be

remote from many of the people whose support he needed. In the slum areas of the city, the nationalistic words of the Republican Party were much more relevant than were royal visits.

The result brought swift comment from East Berlin, where the *Junge Welt* newspaper reported "Neo-fascists in the Senate" and commented that at least they were protected by "the anti-fascist wall".

The results also prompted further demonstrations from young people in West Berlin, chanting "Nazis out, foreigners stay, fascists forbidden."

The Republicans, quick to profit by their new-found fame, rushed out a press release to insist that they were right wing but not "extreme" and that the German eagle had both a right and a left wing to hold it up — as the voters would discover at the next election.

West Berlin is a special case, but Herr Kohl cannot ignore that the bad results for the CDU are part of a trend which has included the party's losing out in six of the eight *Länder* elections in the past year.

The success of the Republicans also highlights the danger that exists of right-wing parties succeeding now that Franz Joseph Strauss, the Christian Social Union leader who died last year, is not there to control the extremists.



Herr Franz Schönhaber, Republican Party leader, entering the Berlin Town Hall yesterday.

Women in the Church

Vatican adopts more flexibility

From Paul Bompard, Rome

The Vatican continues, in a document published yesterday, to reject the idea of women priests, but takes a more flexible approach to a secondary parish role for women and emphasizes equality between men and women.

Such a secondary role could include women who preach, or who assist the priest in the sacraments, or in other minor roles connected with the rituals of the Church.

Yet this is merely a cautious acceptance of a situation that already exists in many parts of the world, including in some parishes in Rome itself. The 200-page document, *Christifideles Laici*, which is aimed at the world's lay Catholics, also covers politics and Catholic lay organizations.

The document, known as a post-Synodal apostolic exhortation, is signed by the Pope and constitutes a general guide to the world's episcopal conferences on the basis of the issues raised at the Synod of Bishops in September, 1987.

Echoing the text of the recent Papal Letter *Mulieris Dignitatem*, which was specifically on the subject of the role of women, the latest document insists on equality between men and women. It calls for "the defence of the

personal dignity of women, and therefore of their equality with men."

It also criticizes the tendency in parts of the world to treat women "as things, as objects to be bought and sold, as instruments of egoistic interest or of mere pleasure".

In the political field, the document affirms the "right and duty to take part in politics", when this can further political justice and honesty. It says that Catholics have a duty to work against dishonesty and lies in the political field, and against the use of public money to further individual interests.

The document, however, underlines a distinct separation between what the faithful can do as citizens guided by Christian conscience and what they do in the name of the Church in agreement with their pastors. "The Church can in no way be confused with the political community, and is not tied to any political system," the Pope writes.

Christifideles Laici also discusses the many lay Catholic organizations, laying down guidelines for the definition of a movement as "Catholic", so that it operates in harmony with and in obedience to the teachings of the Church.

Claims of murder and mutilation in Jamaican election

From Charles Bremner, Kingston, Jamaica

Casting aside their pledges of temperance, Jamaica's two party leaders are accusing each other of condoning murder, mutilation and arson by their supporters in the run-up to next week's bitterly fought general election.

Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister and leader of the conservative Jamaica Labour Party, and his long-time socialist rival, Mr Michael Manley, of the People's National Party, exchanged angry accusations on Sunday after a spate of killing and wounding in a campaign which has become increasingly fierce over the past few days.

At a raucous rally attended by about 30,000 people in Spanish Town, the old capital and scene of much of the bloodshed in the 1980 election, Mr Seaga denounced Mr Manley and said he had instigated violence because he feared defeat.

Mr Seaga, flanked by huge bodyguards toting Uzi sub-machine-guns, whipped up fury in the crowd by describing women supporters who had been burnt and disfigured in an attack last week and said: "When I am on tour I myself can expect to be shot at. It has happened twice."

He said he had proof that Mr Manley's party, strongly favoured to regain the power it lost in 1980, "is being organized for a massive campaign of violence".

Mr Manley, who has cast himself as the champion of the people against Mr Seaga's pro-business "indifferences", denied that his supporters were responsible for more than a handful of cases of wounding and accused supporters of the rival party of murdering four people since January 15 and injuring 51 others by shooting, stabbing and "chopping" with machetes. In one machete attack reminiscent of incidents from past campaigns a Labour Party man had had his nose severed.

Mr Manley denied that his people had shot at Mr Seaga's motorcade, and accused the Prime Minister of having betrayed their peace accords reached last August.

"I speak in the hope that even now we can still bring this monster of political violence under control," he said at his party headquarters here. Looming large over this campaign is the spectre of the bloodbath wrought by the

1980 election, in which the rival parties' "armies", wielding machine-guns, assault rifles, pistols and machetes, took at least 700 lives.

It took years for the tourist industry, on which Jamaica depends, to recover from the image of violence, though little of it touched the resort areas of the north coast.

Though the violence has so far been on a small scale compared with 1980, both sides are worried that a critical incident could trigger a cycle of retaliation.

Officials in both parties acknowledge that it is difficult to restrain the passions of the well-armed gangs who rule in slum strongholds around Kingston in the name of one of the two political affiliations. Indeed, Mr Manley admitted that his supporters had appar-



Mr Michael Manley: Spoke of gun and machete attacks. He had injured 19 Labour Party followers.

Mr K.D. Knight, Mr Manley's security chief, says he has received reports that members of the notoriously violent US-based Jamaican drug gangs, known as Posses, have returned for the final days of the campaign for the February 9 election. He added, however, that he had no confirmation that the reports were true.

He denied that National Party supporters had thrown bombs, as claimed by Mr Seaga last week, and added that he had evidence that Labour Party men had been firing M16 assault rifles, a favourite weapon in the 1980 violence.

The latest opinion poll suggests that Mr Manley, a master politician who has vied for power with Mr Seaga for a quarter of a century, will win a 58 per cent majority in Parliament.

Iran expels Briton for 'illegal acts'

Nicosia (AP) — A British technician working in Iran has been arrested and deported for involvement in "unlawful and illegal" activities, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported yesterday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Mr Samuel Williams was "arrested recently because of unlawful and illegal activities and was expelled after being tried".

The report did not elaborate on the offences he is alleged to have committed, nor did it provide dates of his arrest, trial or deportation.

The agency said he had worked as a "technical expert" in the eastern province of Khorasan for "several years", but provided no other details

on his identity or work. It added that Mr Williams was declared *persona non grata* and would be barred from returning to Iran for 10 years, when his case would be reconsidered.

Mr Khomeini's wrath: An Iranian radio programme about the ideal Islamic woman triggered an angry response yesterday from Ayatollah Khomeini who said the person responsible for it could be executed (Reuters reports from Nicosia).

IRNA quoted the Ayatollah as saying in a letter published in Iranian newspapers: "If proven there was a deliberate insult... the person who has made the insult receives a death sentence".

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New president

Port Vila (Reuters) — Vanuatu...
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Mr...
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George...
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who...
is...
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charges...
of...
incitement...
to...
mutiny...

Hotel infested

Moscow (AFP) — The 3,500-...
room...
Cosmos...
hotel...
in...
Moscow...
is...
to...
close...
for...
two...
days...
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cockroaches...

US lowers flag in 'dangerous' Kabul

From John Witherow, Kabul

With the minimum of fanfare but with an eye on the world's television cameras, the American Embassy in Kabul hauled down the Stars and Stripes yesterday, folded the flag and declared: "God bless the United States of America. We are going home."

Their departure was delayed, however, when poor visibility and snow closed the airport. They were still inside the embassy last night, hoping to leave today.

The closure of the embassy, with its 11 American staff, including four Marines, has been interpreted as a hostile act by the Government of President Najibullah, which believes it is part of a "psychological war" to encourage "fratricidal conflict".

The Americans say they are leaving because the situation will be too dangerous in the aftermath of the final Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, due to be completed in just over two weeks.

The American decision to pull out has started a stampede of embassy closures. The British are due to leave their elegant colonial building later this week, with the French and Austrians departing early next week. The Italians are also making plans to go. A number of East European embassies are cutting their numbers, according to Western sources.

The Government, which has been alarmed by the impact on public opinion in

Kabul of the closures, has accused the embassies of "panicking". One official said: "Asian countries are aware of the situation and are staying. I think the Westerners will be coming back soon."

Mr John Glassman, the American Charge d'Affaires, said at the closure ceremony that the embassy, which has never been closed before in Afghanistan's turbulent history, was "temporarily suspending operations". He said they hoped to come back when the war was over.

Mr Glassman, who has been predicting turmoil in Kabul as the Mujahidin guerrillas tightened their grip on the city, denied that the closure was politically motivated. "The situation here is very dangerous indeed," he said.

With the departure of the embassy staff, there will be only 10 US citizens, a group of missionaries, left in Afghanistan, excluding journalists.

The Afghan Government, meanwhile, reported that convoys were now getting down the Salang highway from the Soviet Union after a period of heavy fighting last week. The state media reported that 606 lorries had been destroyed or had had their loads hijacked in the last nine months on the Salang highway.

But the deteriorating weather is likely to hinder more convoys and possibly delay the departure of a big Soviet military convoy, due to leave



Marine guards marching off with the Stars and Stripes after yesterday's ceremony closing the American Embassy in Kabul.

Kabul in the next day or two. The imminent departure has provoked a flurry of visits to Kabul by senior Soviet ministers.

Mr Dmitri Yazov, the Defence Minister, met Dr Najibullah at the weekend and, said diplomatic sources, discussed the idea of an "open city", an attempt to defuse the crisis by using the Afghan

Army in a defensive role while the regime and Moscow tried to reach a settlement with the guerrillas.

A senior Soviet delegation, possibly the last to visit Kabul for some time, has also left the capital. Mr Boris Gostev, the Finance Minister, and Mr Yuri Mashkov, a First Deputy Prime Minister and chief of the State Planning Com-

Greenpeace wages war on Antarctic whaling by Japan

By David Rowan

After a weekend of high-speed chases involving a Japanese whaling fleet in the Antarctic, Greenpeace yesterday failed to stop a further slaughtered minke whale being loaded on to the fleet's factory ship.

"We were seconds too late," Mr Peter Wilkinson, leader of the environmental group's campaign, said by radio telephone. "The rough weather has hampered us, but we hope soon to deploy our inflatable craft to make it as difficult as possible for the Japanese whalers to continue their operations in anything like the peace that they'd like."

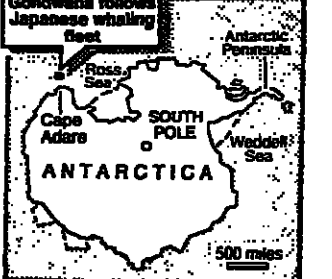
Last week the 1,435-tonne Greenpeace ship, *Gondwana*, prevented whaling for four days. On the fifth Greenpeace dinghies sailed for three hours between the factory ship and its three catcher boats, facing jets of water from Japanese fire hoses before the *Gondwana* was sent in to cut access to the school of minke whales.

Late on Saturday, after a 300-mile chase, a catcher harpooned a whale 100 yards from the *Gondwana*. Mr Wilkinson said: "The whale was thrashing about bleeding, and two electronic probes were used to electrocute it, one on its head and the other on its tail. It was still twitching while being tied." By dusk around 10

whales had been killed, bringing the fleet's total to about 50 in the last fortnight.

On Sunday the campaigners adopted a new tactic, involving positioning the ship very close to the factory ship to stop whales being loaded. This brought a safety warning from a Japanese identifying himself as a scientist.

The ships remain about 180 nautical miles north-west of



Gondwana follows Japanese whaling fleet.

Japan plans to kill 300 minke whales this year in a scientific research programme although the International Whaling Commission has imposed a moratorium.

Neither Greenpeace nor the Ministry of Agriculture accepts the research motives of the Japanese, believing the whaling to be for solely commercial purposes.

White 'lynch mob'

Indians forced to abandon home

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

An Indian family has abandoned plans to move into a house in a poor white suburb of Johannesburg after a "lynch mob" of whites daubed it with crude racist slogans and draped a noose over the garden wall.

Police said yesterday that they were investigating possible charges of malicious damage to property, and Mr Roelf Meyer, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, is also looking into the affair.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order appealed to people not to take the law into their own hands.

The Indian buyer of the house in Mayfair West, an electronics engineer with two children aged four and 11

the property. Approaches were made to Johannesburg City Council and it was established that if it was sold to a company, the race of the occupants would be irrelevant. A closed corporation with a white majority shareholder was set up.

Mrs Hassell said: "The previous occupants had to sell urgently, as they were leaving town, and they wanted \$2,000 (about £19,520). The house was sold for \$8,000 (about £76,040) in just over a month." She denied that the price was inflated because the purchaser was not white.

On Sunday, when members of the family went to the house to put up curtains and move in some furniture, they were confronted by a threatening mob of whites, including the extreme right-wing Conservative Party councillor for the area, Mr Hendrik Claassen. When police were called he quoted excerpts from the Group Areas Act barring the Indian family from moving into a white area.

Another resident, Mr Ben Bopp, who was wearing a cap with the badge of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement, said: "I will physically remove them. You will have to arrest us."

"Let them go to live in George (the former parliamentary constituency of President Botha) or Helderberg (the constituency of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs)."

Another man in the crowd shouted: "We want to kill them", and a woman screamed: "We don't want kaffirs living here." A slogan daubed on a rear wall proclaimed: "The Boers are here to stay."

● LONDON: President Mugabe of Zimbabwe said yesterday he believed Mrs Thatcher would not go to South Africa unless Pretoria first released Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress.

Harare (AFP) — A group of prominent South African lawyers and politicians will hold a five-day conference, beginning here tomorrow, with senior members of the African National Congress. The ANC delegation of 18 will include at least five members of the national executive committee, an ANC spokesman said.

months, has meanwhile asked an estate agent to sell it again.

He said yesterday at the home of friends: "I do not want to have my children growing up in an environment where people cannot be reasoned with, but I don't know where we are going to live now."

Mayfair West is one of the run-down inner-city districts the Government intends to proclaim as "open areas" under amendments to the Group Areas Act, which regulates residential segregation.

But the passage of the laws was blocked throughout last year by the Coloured Labour Party in the tricameral Parliament, which insists that the Act be scrapped.

Mrs Lee Hassell, the estate agent, described yesterday how the Indian family bought

Rembrandt stolen

The Hague (Reuters) — Dutch police have arrested a young couple suspected of stealing two uninsured Old Masters, one of them Rembrandt's "Man with a Beard", from a government-owned art storage depot in The Hague. Police searched the house of the couple, a woman aged 22 employed by the Government Art Service and her boyfriend, aged 23, but did not find the paintings, a spokesman said.

Pulling out

Kinshasa (Reuters) — Zaire has ordered state companies to withdraw accounts from two Zairian-based banks in which Belgians have large interests, banking sources said.

Beach killing

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — An Israeli gunman killed a man and wounded two other people in an unexplained rampage on a beach north of Tel Aviv. A soldier who returned his fire killed a bystander by mistake.

New president

Port Vila (Reuters) — Vanuatu has elected Mr Fred Timakata, aged 52, the Health Minister, as head of state to replace Mr Ati George Sokomanu, who is facing charges of incitement to mutiny.

Hotel infested

Moscow (AFP) — The 3,500-room Cosmos hotel in Moscow is to close for two days to get rid of cockroaches.

40 arrested

Palermo (Reuters) — Police have arrested 40 people on charges of involvement in an international drugs, currency and arms smuggling ring linking Italian and South American crime organizations and right-wing groups.

Crash landing

Ottawa — Eight Canadian soldiers were killed and two were seriously injured when a military transport aircraft crashed while attempting to land near Fairbanks, Alaska.

Sikh shooting

Chandigarh (Reuters) — Sikh extremists shot dead Mr Gian Singh, a leader of the United Akali Dal militant political group in Punjab.

Poll victory

Dhaka — Pro-government candidates won the mayoralty in 40 out of the 69 Bangladesh municipal election results announced so far.

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January 30 1989

PARLIAMENT

Ministers to hold talks on officers' prison action

There are to be talks tomorrow afternoon between Home Office officials and representatives of the prison officers in an attempt to solve the dispute at Wandsworth prison in South-west London.

The announcement was made in the Commons by Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, in response to Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab), a former Home Secretary, who asked what the Government was doing to bring the two sides together.

Mr Hogg said that at the request of the Prison Officers' Association national conference, their national representatives would meet senior management at the Home Office tomorrow afternoon.

The Home Office was standing firmly behind the governor (for the prison) in his determination to manage the prison effectively.

"I call upon the officers to stop this action which is highly damaging to the prison and their own reputation," he said.

Mr Hogg, in a statement on the dispute in answer to a private question from Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that, although 34 uniformed prison staff were working normally, peace and order could not have been maintained in the prison without the use of police officers.

He added: "Naturally these events have led to heightened tension in the prison and there have been one or two incidents. But loyal prison staff and the police have managed to keep the prison running as near normal as possible."

Since last November, Wandsworth officers refused to take a full number of prisoners. As a result, about fifty prisoners had to be kept unnecessarily in police cells. National, regional and local level talks had

HOME OFFICE

taken place in an effort to resolve the dispute.

"The new working systems introduced yesterday are intended to make more effective use of staff resources and contain no unusual or threatening features. The action of the POA branch at Wandsworth in going on strike is unjustified."

Mr Hattersley asked how Mr Hogg justified the action of the Home Office at a particular prison that had endangered peace in the service? There were 30 more prisoners than the complement for Wandsworth and that was unreasonable for good management.

What comment did Mr Hogg have on the attitude of the Police Federation which had described the use of 197 police officers as a disastrous decision by the Government because its members were not equipped or prepared to act as prison officers?

Mr Hogg: In October last year, there had been an agreement with the prison officers at Wandsworth whereby the Home Office had agreed to a manpower review in return for the officers accepting 1,550 prisoners.

The Home Office had kept its side of the bargain and the manpower review had been delivered by November 22. The date for implementation of the new shift there had been January 15.

There were considerable negotiations thereafter and the implementation of the new shifts had been deferred by a week to allow further discussions.

On January 26, there had been further meetings at senior level whereby implementation was to be deferred for another two weeks, on condition that 1,555 prisoners were accommodated, as agreed.

Mr Hattersley should not grumble about the number in police cells on one hand and about their being moved into prison on the other.

Mr John Wheeler (Westminster North, C) said that the problem at Wandsworth had gone on for some time. Prison officers were extremely well paid and had excellent conditions of service. It might be necessary to de-militarize the prison service.

Mr Hogg: I suspect that most prison officers in other prisons will be extremely unhappy about what is happening in Wandsworth.

They were doing exactly what the Government had asked prison officers at Wandsworth to do. No more and no less.

Mr Robert Maclean, Democrat spokesman on home affairs, said that, although the crisis had arisen in part because of the Government's policy on prisons, and because of overcrowding, the action of the prison officers was highly irresponsible.

"It is unacceptable to have prison officers standing at the gates of a prison fearing at the police who are seeking to maintain order in a prison close to having order breaking down."

Mr Hogg: It is very wrong for a disciplined uniformed service of the Crown to behave in this way.

Prison officers throughout the country will be ashamed of what is happening in Wandsworth. I call on the officers at Wandsworth to stop this dispute and go back to work.

Mr Anthony Farrell (Stockport, C) urged the Government to stand firm. Many officers were as bloody-minded as those they guarded and their working practices made prisons unnecessarily miserable. Inmate spent 23 hours a day behind closed doors because of the closed minds of those who guarded them.

Mr Hattersley said that this rather expensive decision reflected a strange order of priorities and the General Synod would be well advised to consider using the Queen Elizabeth Conference Centre, Westminster, for its meetings.

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Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence (right), welcoming the West German Defence Minister, Hans Epp, to London yesterday for discussions on the modernization of Nato's short-range nuclear weapons

Department of Energy Questions

Nuclear costs still to be settled

Negotiations are continuing between the Government and the electricity industry over the cost of new nuclear power stations after privatization. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, said at questions.

He told Mr Anthony Blair, Opposition spokesman on energy, not to believe everything he read in the newspapers.

Mr Blair asked to what extent the taxpayer would have to underwrite the Government's insistence on building four new nuclear power stations. The newly privatized industry would not build such stations unless the terms were right and today's newspapers reported the Government's refusal to concede the industry's demands to underwrite any cost overruns. Was Mr Parkinson prepared to contemplate refusing approval for three power stations? That was the only thing that would give his negotiating position strength.

Mr Parkinson said that one

nuclear power station was under construction. Sizewell would come on stream in 1994, and the Hinkley Point C inquiry was being held. The Central Electricity Generating Board expected to apply for the other two nuclear power stations within months.

Mr Peter Pike (Barnley, Lab) asked that the Bill privatizing electricity should include a right to supply, not necessarily for credit, to ensure that the poor had a right to heat and light.

Mr Parkinson said that the right to supply in the Bill was wider than that now applied to the industry. The limit on a right to supply only to those within 50 yards of the main supply was to go. The low-income consumer would also have a right to a prepayment meter, at present, that was only an option.

Dame Elaine Keble-Brown (Lancaster, C) said that what most annoyed consumers was waiting for a service-man who never came. They would be

delighted by the right to compensation offered in the Bill.

Mr Parkinson said that for the first time consumers would have a right to compensation if the industry failed to meet performance standards.

The Central Electricity Generating Board and its successors would be making a full contribution towards meeting the United Kingdom's obligation for 60 per cent reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions, on 1990 levels, by 2003. Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during Commons questions.

He said that the Secretary of State (Mr Cecil Parkinson) had given consent to the Drax application for five gas-desulphurization-process equipment and further applications were expected to follow.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) said that during the 1940s and 1950s there had been a terrible problem with smog and the Government of the time had decided to

get smokeless fuels into being as part of a national effort to clean the atmosphere.

"Why is the present Government not showing the same enthusiasm to solve the problem of the so-called clean-fuel electricity by sorting out the problems of nuclear waste and acid rain emitted from power stations?"

"All it is doing is dragging its feet and being pushed along by the EEC. If it does anything, it is to manipulate the prices between nuclear and coal-power-generated electricity."

Mr Spicer said that the problem of the future of SO₂ and CO₂ emissions was one reason why the Government had signed an agreement whereby there would be a 60 per cent reduction in emissions by 2003. That was also why the Government would be setting maximum emission levels on each of the companies in the private sector. The cost of meeting these obligations would be spread over all clients.

Mr Bennett said he would name an MP who supported the so-called freedom fighters — the MP for Brent East (Mr Ken Livingstone) who was often in the chamber to question ministers on Northern Ireland.

Miss Boothroyd asked him to withdraw the remark.

Mr Bennett said that he would refer to an anonymous MP who had said the IRA were freedom fighters.

Miss Boothroyd: We do not have anonymous members in this House.

She said that she hoped that Mr Bennett would conduct himself in a proper parliamentary manner.

Mr Bennett: I apologize and I withdraw it.

Mr Bennett then continued with his speech and said that it would not be right to take away this valuable weapon of exclusion, which, he said, was used sparingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS

trade unions. "Shareholders would be allowed their say in how their funds are spent by their boards of directors in other than commercial matters."

Lord Lloyd of Kilgeran (Dem) supported the amendment, which, he said, was in the public interest.

Lord Boyd Carpenter (C) opposed it. He said that if there were serious criticism by an appreciable number of shareholders, the board would carefully review the situation for the next year.

Lord Morris (C) asked how Lord Boyd-Carpenter could possibly accept the position of trade unions with regard to political contributions and reject this amendment.

Lord Strathclyde said that, while there was no obligation under the Companies Act for companies to request shareholders' prior approval for such donations, it was possible for them to raise the subject in discussion of the accounts at the annual general meeting.

Shareholders also had a right to have an ordinary resolution put to the general meeting under the normal procedures for such resolutions. "The Government considers these existing safeguards for the shareholders' interest wholly adequate and views the amendment as wholly unnecessary."

Plea for coastguard station

The coastguard union would be submitting evidence to the inquiry into the Piper Alpha oil rig disaster, that the Peterhead coastguard station was an essential part of maritime safety in the North Sea of Scotland, Mr Alexander Selmond (Banff and Buchan, SNP) said at questions.

Yet, he said, the Department of Transport was proposing to close that station, effectively prejudicing the outcome of the inquiry and undermining assurances from the Government of improvements to the present safety regime. Should there not be contact between the two departments to ensure the decision was postponed, at least until the inquiry was over?

Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of Transport, agreed on the importance of the point and said that he would have talks with the Department of Transport on the matter.

Access to Parliament

Nearly 10,000 people have photo-passes allowing them access to the Houses of Parliament, Lord President of the Council, said during Commons questions. He said that 9,976 photo-identification passes, giving access to all or part of the Palace of Westminster, were in issue on January 19.

Cash support for films

A call for a rethink of financial support for the film industry was rejected by Lord Strathclyde, for the Government, during question time in the Lords. He said that the industry was doing "extremely well" with a number of recent critical successes made either with British money or British expertise.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education, Science, Prime Minister, Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Companies Bill, committee, second day.

Organ sale attacked by Labour

The idea of buying and selling human organs was, Mr Frank Dobson, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, said during Commons questions.

He said that Mr John Wakeham, the Leader of the House, in his capacity as Lord President of the Council, should arrange an urgent meeting with the chairman of the General Medical Council and express to him the general abhorrence felt in the country at the practice.

Mr Wakeham should also indicate that "even under this Government there are limits to the introduction of commercialization in medicine."

Mr Wakeham should also remind the chairman and the people who were proposing this that "at least Burke and Hare, the body snatchers, waited until people were dead."

Mr Wakeham said that Mr Dobson was being less than his fair self.

"He knows that I do not have any responsibility in this matter, but the Secretary of State for Health (Mr Kenneth Clarke) does, and action has been taken already."

Reports had been called for and the matter was being examined.

Opposition mind 'changed on exclusion orders'

Since introducing the exclusion order 14 years ago under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, the Labour Party had changed its mind and now considered it a power which no government ought to have in a civilized society, Mr Barry Sheerman, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said during Commons questions.

He said that during the resumed report stage in the Commons of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill.

Moving an amendment for the deletion of the part of the Bill covering exclusion orders, he said there was nothing more repellent to the Opposition and to many people in this country and Northern Ireland, than such orders.

Only a few people might be affected, but the orders were all-embracing and could not be challenged. No reason for making them had to be given, no evidence produced and there was no right of appeal or way of questioning them in the courts.

Exclusion orders sounded more appropriate to countries in Eastern Europe and smacked of medieval days when a king would use them to exclude a powerful baron challenging the throne.

It was a formidable power to be able to exclude and exile a citizen to another part of the country.

Exclusion orders were probably the most disgraceful part of the Bill. They infringed all those civil liberties and rights under the law for which the people had fought for many generations.

The Opposition agreed with a whole string of eminent authorities who said that the situation had changed from 14 years ago and exclusion orders were not now appropriate.

"We did introduce these orders, it is true," What was introduced then might have been necessary in the circumstances surrounding the Birmingham pub bombing, which had created a climate in which draconian measures could be understood.

"But it is 14 years on and we in the Labour Party have learnt a great deal about the terrorist threat. We believe firmly and fundamentally that this is a power that in a civilized society should not be used by any government."

"We have changed our mind. I think it is a healthy sign when a party can, after a period of time, change its mind in view of changing circumstances."

Independent reviewers of the legislation had increasingly said that the Prevention of Terrorism Act did not need the section on exclusion.

The legislation was draconian. Exclusion orders deprived certain people from moving freely around the United Kingdom. That ran against civil liberties. Whether it affected

only a few people was not the issue. It was the nature of civil liberties and individual rights in Britain.

Three years in terms of a job or a marriage was a very long time indeed. It could be a life sentence if a career was ruined or a family split up. An executive order of such power belonged in an authoritarian regime and was unlike anything in the British tradition of parliamentary democracy.

In a draconian Bill of draconian powers, this was the most draconian of all and was the most unacceptable to all true democrats and champions of civil liberties.

It appeared likely that the existence of this exclusion power would mean that the Government had not signed the fourth protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights. That was a sad comment. If this section of the Bill could be dropped, Britain could sign the protocol and come into line with her European neighbours.

These restrictions were only feasible because of the existence of the Irish Sea. They could not be used against Scotland or Wales if there were terrorists there. To treat other parts of the UK as quite separate and distinct was an insult to the people of Northern Ireland.

Terrorists thrived on repressive legislation. Terrorists looked

back to the Bill. They infringed all those civil liberties and rights under the law for which the people had fought for many generations.

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ULSTER



Mr Sheerman: Orders appropriate for Eastern Europe and to governments of countries in which they operated to bring in repressive legislation to help their cause.

"The oxygen of repressive legislation is what they need. We believe this section of the Bill should be taken out. It would be a real hammer-blow to the terrorists."

The exclusion powers were not used by other countries. They were not used by any other democracy in the Western world. The powers were thoroughly objectionable.

"We hate terrorism and terrorists and believe that they must be pursued. To pursue them with the wrong powers gets us nowhere. It helps terrorists and aids terrorism."

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) said that other countries had used similar powers. Stalinst Russia expelled people to Siberia. "If that is the company the Government wants to keep it is welcome."

Mr Sheerman said that Mr Flannery had clearly illustrated Labour's point.

There was no opportunity to challenge the evidence upon which the Secretary of State made exclusion orders, which was the main thrust of Labour's criticism.

There was no regular review procedure and it seemed that the orders contravened the European Commission on Human Rights.

The Home Secretary had advised to guide him on exclusion orders. But they were appointed by the Home Secretary who listened to their advice. Decisions were made in secret and gave no chance for the evidence, on which the exclusion was made, to be brought into the public domain or the domain of the individual who faced exclusion.

Mr Nicholas Bennett (Pembroke, C) said there were members of the Labour Party who actively supported terrorist organizations.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) said that Mr Bennett should give chapter and verse for that statement or withdraw it.

The Deputy Speaker (Miss Betty Boothroyd) said that Mr Bennett was generalizing, but she hoped that he would explain himself.

Mr Bennett said he would name an MP who supported the so-called freedom fighters — the MP for Brent East (Mr Ken Livingstone) who was often in the chamber to question ministers on Northern Ireland.

Miss Boothroyd asked him to withdraw the remark.

Mr Bennett said that he would refer to an anonymous MP who had said the IRA were freedom fighters.

Miss Boothroyd: We do not have anonymous members in this House.

She said that she hoped that Mr Bennett would conduct himself in a proper parliamentary manner.

Mr Bennett: I apologize and I withdraw it.

Mr Bennett then continued with his speech and said that it would not be right to take away this valuable weapon of exclusion, which, he said, was used sparingly.

The SDP wisely chose not to fight the by-election in November at Glasgow Govan where it would almost certainly have shared the Democrats' humiliation.

The leadership has agreed to the demands of Welsh SDP activists that they be allowed to fight the forthcoming seat of Pontypidd, but only because it expects to be able to divert media attention to a much better result in Richmond on the same day.

In last month's by-election at Epping Forest Mr Michael Penman secured a heartening 12 per cent vote for the SDP and almost certainly deprived the Democrats of a spectacular victory. He was not greatly overstating the case when he told Saturday's meeting: "My result has meant we have stayed alive."

The SDP has high hopes in Richmond and great confidence in its candidate, Mr Mike Penman, a well known local councillor and farmer in a rural constituency where such things count for a lot. It is pulling out all the stops, including the unashamed purporting of the idea of a health service which the Democrats successfully pioneered in Epping Forest.

But then the SDP desperately needs a

good result: one that will carry it through the local elections in May and the European elections in June, in both of which it will almost certainly be routed.

It needs a result that will draw the sting from the charge that the peak of the SDP's ambitions is simply to be the Democrats' by-election chance; above all, one that will exorcise worry and discontent within Democrat ranks with Mr Ashdown's prospects strategy.

Mr Owen believes that many Democrat MPs already want an end to hostilities, and fear greatly for their own seats if, in the absence of any agreement, they are opposed by SDP candidates at the next general election.

He is confident that sooner or later pressure from below will force a volte-face from Mr Ashdown. He expects that the Democrats will be given a free run in their strongest seats, the SDP a free run in the weaker seats where it is strong, and a free-for-all elsewhere.

Mr Owen says that he believes that such an arrangement will emerge within 18 months, whereas Mr Ashdown has predicted that the SDP will be eliminated by the end of the year. The SDP is certainly walking a long, high tightrope. It has wobbled and wavered but it has yet to fall off.

Owen's SDP continues balancing act — but only just

By Martin Fletcher

Political Reporter

It is a year to the day since the conference in Sheffield at which a majority of the SDP voted to join the Liberals in the new, merged Democrat party and the rest voted to go along with Dr David Owen.

The so-called "continuing SDP" can hardly be said to have flourished in that time. But the remarkable thing, to its leaders as much as to observers, is that it has survived at all.

It has been largely ignored by the media. Its opinion-poll ratings have been consistently in low single figures. An initial paper membership of about 30,000 appears to have shrunk closer to 20,000 since the first annual subscriptions were demanded before Christmas.

With just three MPs it has less representation than the Scottish nationalists and lacks the SNP's regional powerbase.

There are parts of the country where the SDP has no members, let alone organs, let alone a relative handful of local government by-elections.

It insists that it is financially viable even without the support of wealthy backers such as Mr David Sainsbury, but it has that



Dr David Owen: "This party is growing again"

assurance only because it lives on a shoestring budget. And yet, in the unlikely setting of York racecourse grandstand last Saturday, more than 400 members turned up, imbued with the "Dunkirk spirit", to a

meeting of the Council for Social Democracy, the SDP's "parliament", the first meeting of the council since the split, apart from the party's annual autumn conference.

They solemnly debated policy throughout the day as if there was little doubt that sooner or later they would have the chance to implement it, overtaking the Tories by making it harder for schools to opt out and supporting the return of a privatized water industry to the "public domain".

To the outsider it was a bit like intruding on a private family party. They were comrades-in-arms and really rather proud of themselves. Dr Owen told them they had triumphantly kept social democracy alive.

"This party is growing again, and it is growing on firm foundations because it has not left the original earth in which it was planted," he said.

A past master at creating the illusion that a share of power is always just around the corner, Dr Owen held out the prospect not of a pre-election agreement with the Democrats but also with Labour.

Labour was changing its unacceptable policies, he said. Voters would not be convinced that the change was genuine.

The only way to obtain that essential credibility would be for it to enter a coalition with the SDP, which the elec-

torate knew to be a party of principle. Any backsliding by Labour and the SDP would end the agreement. But if the York meeting demonstrated the SDP's resilience, it was also a measure of just how precarious the party's position really is. After all, its location and to an extent its timing were determined by one consideration: the overriding need to put up a credible performance in the forthcoming by-election in the Richmond constituency near by.

Proceedings were condensed into a single day so that those who had journeyed to York could spend Sunday canvassing in Richmond. A barn dance was organized for Saturday evening to encourage as many as possible to stay on. The lapsels of the righteous sported stickers declaring: "I'm going to Richmond — are you?" In the event, about 200 did.

The party leadership is frank. The SDP's survival depends on its by-election performances. It has scant hope of winning any, but as long as it can split the centre vote there is a chance that Mr Paddy Ashdown, the Democrat leader, will be forced to reconsider his outright hostility to any form of electoral agreement. Without an agreement, the SDP is as good as sunk.

Dr Owen now concedes that his party could have died in its infancy had Mr John Martin, its candidate in last July's Kenning-

ton by-election, not saved his deposit by seven votes.

The SDP wisely chose not to fight the by-election in November at Glasgow Govan where it would almost certainly have shared the Democrats' humiliation.

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Capital issues take the strain

THE TUNNEL EFFECT Part 2 TERMINAL PROBLEMS

In the second of a three-part series, George Hill looks at the row brewing over the choice of site for London's rail link terminal

If you want to catch the through train from London to Paris in five years' time, you will probably board it at a special international platform at Waterloo station. The express will ramble through Lambeth and Brixton before picking up speed to 100mph on new tracks through south-east London.

The first of the problems of the Channel tunnel link to London is to decide whose backyards those new tracks will cut across. The choice is between Sidcup and Bexley, or Dulwich and Bromley.

At peak times, Waterloo should be able to handle five international express trains each way every hour, helped by extra capacity at Olympia. But traffic forecasts indicate that by 2023 no fewer than eight trains may be running each way at peak hours. A major new terminal will be needed, preferably with direct rail connections to the north and west, which Waterloo lacks.

Where to build the new terminal is the second of the problems. British Rail has tackled them in reverse order. It has chosen King's Cross in preference to Stratford, in east London.

Early last year, BR indicated that these questions were ones for the distant future. When it published its alternatives in July, BR was talking of a two-year time scale and a detailed study of the options before a decision was reached. But its partners in the Channel tunnel project

urgently pointed out that rising levels of traffic on existing lines were likely to bring the system to bursting point almost at once. "BR is in danger of being forced to choose between meeting its contractual obligation to provide ample space for Channel traffic and letting down its long-standing customers," says Alastair Morton, co-chairman of Eurotunnel.

"BR has been stamped by people like me. The fact is, as Kent County Council's report

this month showed, this thing is going to happen. You can say you're sorry about it, but if the capacity isn't there in time, all hell is going to break loose on roads and rail as the traffic from the Channel tunnel arrives."

Major planning decisions are not best made in a hurry, however. Residents of south London are beginning to show the same alarm and confusion over the rail link as residents of rural Kent over BR's handling of the route options. Its choice of terminal also is disputed on planning grounds.

"This is the biggest issue locally that I've ever known," says Colin Tandy, chairman of Bexley's development committee. "People have been

fired up by the uncertainty. Thousands have come to our public meetings. The first I knew about BR's proposals was when I read the papers in July. It appears only 10 to 20 houses would be demolished, but many hundreds would be exposed to intense noise and some high-quality Green Belt land would be sacrificed.

"The Bexley route would be the most environmentally damaging. If there is an overriding national interest we cannot just say 'Not in our backyard', but they should consider a much longer tunnel to reduce the disturbance."

John Barkley, Bromley council's assistant chief engineer, says that BR's alternative route, which cuts

through his borough, runs for about half the distance along two-track lines, which would have to be doubled in width, necessitating the demolition of some houses. "It would have a dramatic effect in Beckenham and Penge, where it passes through a conservation area."

The Sidcup-Bexley option, BR's "Route 1", would skirt south of Dartford, as described yesterday, and join the M20 on its way to the coast. The Bromley option would go further south and diverge into routes 2, 3 and 4 towards Swanley, Orpington or Sevenoaks. Route 1 has the advantage of directness, but the disadvantage is that more than 12 miles of tunnels would

be needed to reach Waterloo and King's Cross.

"That is exactly the corner of London which is bad for tunnelling because it is built on gravel instead of clay," says Richard Hope, editor of *Railway Gazette International*. "The other route is much less satisfactory operationally, with a very sharp turn, but it would mean less tunnelling."

Route 1 formerly had another advantage: it was the only BR route which gave access to Stratford, by means of a five-mile tunnel. In selecting King's Cross, BR may have effectively killed Stratford as an option. But it is not yet certain that Stratford is going to lie down. Many local people want the terminal,

while in King's Cross it is both opposed.

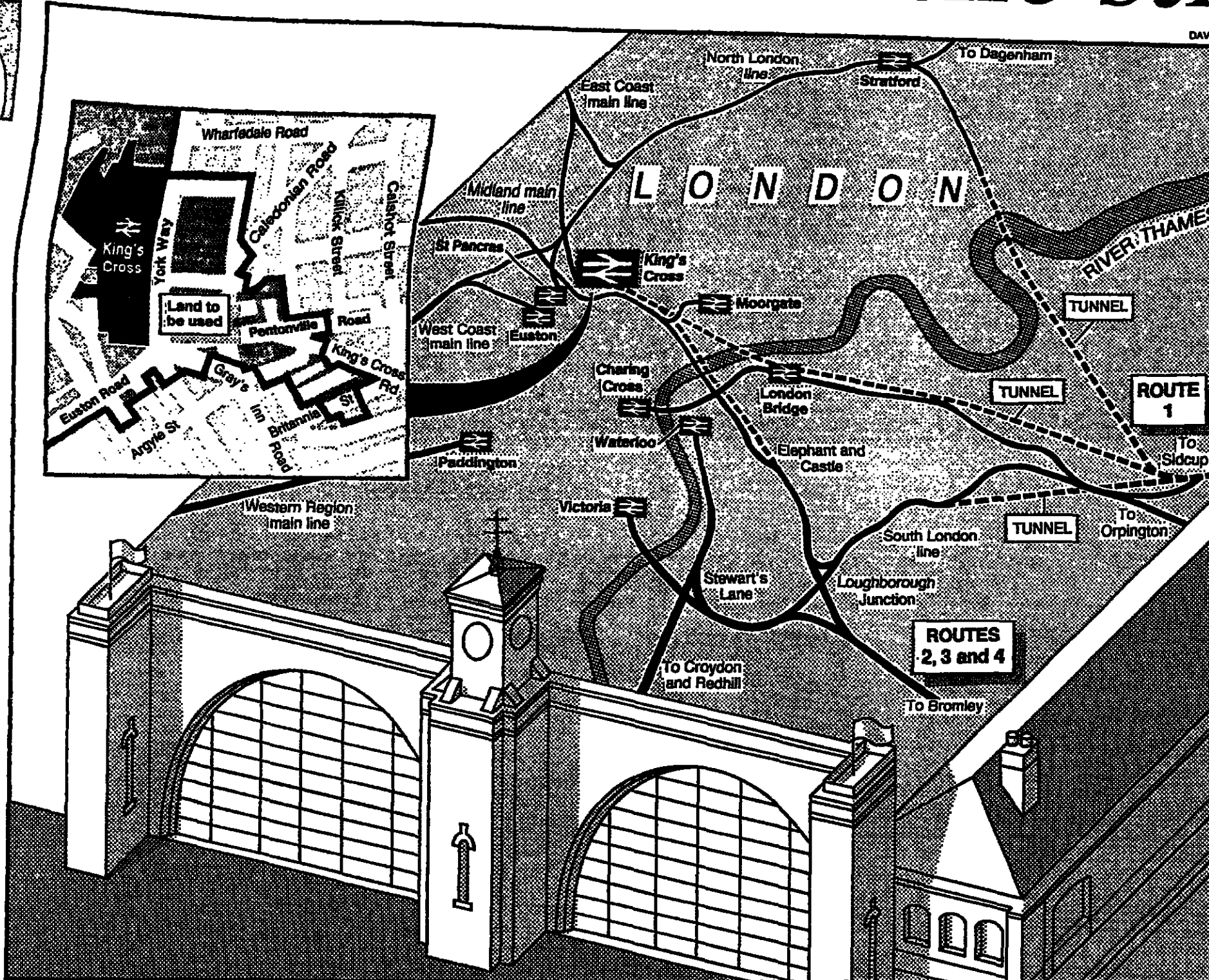
"BR is making the decision which suits it commercially," says Brian Harris, head of public relations for Newham council, which covers Stratford. "We have the space, and the terminal would be welcome here. But they are afraid that with our far better links with the motorway network and ample space for coaches and lorries, they would lose profitable traffic to the roads."

Bill Saunders, chairman of the planning committee in Camden, speaks for the King's Cross opponents. "Have you ever tried to get along the Euston Road when it's one jam from the Westway to the Angel? Or out to the North

Circular? Have you seen the scale of the development planned behind the station? The area is already in danger of being grossly over-developed."

The inset plan (above) shows BR's proposed underground cut-and-cover station for King's Cross, which involves the compulsory purchase and clearance of 17 acres in addition to the 120 acres of largely derelict land BR already owns in the area. Scores of homes and 100 small businesses, involving 1,300 jobs, would disappear.

"When I bought this property last summer, the searches did not reveal this plan," says Martin Thompson, who is already well into an extensive refurbishment of an unusual



Victorian house in Caledonian Road, with a handsome suite of top-floor rooms. It was built, he says, "either as a Turkish bath or a brothel or both."

"People in this area feel they've been ignored," says Patrick McMahon, who runs the Queen's Arms pub in the same road. "A year ago I sold my house, bought the leasehold here and completely refurbished the place. I have increased business five-fold. It's pretty galling when BR already has all that land behind the station."

Richard Hope prefers King's Cross because it is nearer central London and provides easy access to the three rail arteries to the east coast, the west coast and the Midlands. Eurotunnel is also said to favour King's Cross.

But the London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC), which represents all the London boroughs, favours Stratford, because of the boost it would give to the East End.

Last week's £3 billion plan for new London underground lines proposes a line, "Route A", which would link Homerton, on the edge of the Stratford railway yard, directly with the West End. The LPAC's view is that in 10 years, with a Docklands and East End development boom in full swing, Stratford may appear much less peripheral to London than it does today.

Stratford would also be the logical terminal for the unofficial "Route X" to the Channel tunnel, described yesterday. Route X would run along the north bank of the Thames and cross it near Tilbury to the Medway and Sheppey. Its advocates say that it is less of an environmental threat than any other route. The distance is greater, but if a speed restriction became politically unavoidable for a line through Kent the journey time might not be very different.

Trafalgar House, which is likely to bid to build the Channel tunnel link, has studied Route X and considers it operationally viable, though substantially dearer. "But it is quite important to stress that BR is the final arbiter of selection, and we are happy to go along with that," says Paul Emberley, group public relations officer for Trafalgar House.

Squeezed between the prospect of traffic overload and the spending constraints imposed by the Government's rules for capital investment, BR has opted for accelerated decisions. But these decisions will determine whether the Channel tunnel proves to be a blessing or a drain for the British economy in the century ahead.

TOMORROW

Threat or opportunity for Great Britain?

'If the capacity isn't there in time, all hell is going to break loose on roads and rail as the tunnel traffic arrives'

The value of the institution

An institution is a deeply unfashionable word, if you believe that there is no such thing as society, only individuals that make it up, ploughing their separate furrows (the solipsistic rats). It is a noun of action or process (like society itself, and culture, and education) that became at

NEW WORDS FOR OLD

some stage a general and abstract noun describing something apparently objective and systematic. In fact, in the modern sense, an institution is

Victorian values. One of the oldest and most enduring of the institutions that sprang up in the early 19th century, to improve education, and culture, and society, and fraternity, is celebrating its 150th anniversary, or sesquicentennial, if you must. The Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution flourishes when all other similar Victorian foundations have died or been taken over by local authorities or the state.

But then Highgate is no mean village, more elite than Hampstead, bookish, home of such writers as Coleridge, Betjeman, Housman and many more, intellectual, neighbourly, magisterial, looking down over the golden spires and minarets of London from a great height. The "Lk and Sci", as it is known locally, is of far more than parochial interest. It straddles C.P. Snow's Two Cultures, unlike any other English institution. It attracts lecturers of international self-importance for no fee, to sound off in its fine hall, where until recently they were mesmerized by a large Coleridgean wooden albatross suspended six feet in front of the average lecturer's eyes (the albatross is away for refurbishment). It is home, school, bookroom, and club for the special village.

For the anniversary, the institution is going to rebuild its Victorian library. The Lit and Sci was instituted, characteristically, to improve the education of artisans as well as of the middling classes; and it is felt that, with the cuts in the public library services in Camden, Haringey, and Islington (into which three parts all Highgate is divided), a modern tending library is the way to

promote the values of the noble institution.

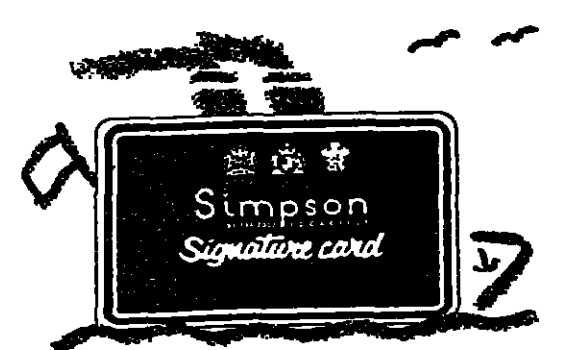
Institution has been in English since the 14th century. It comes by way of Old French from the Latin *institutio* to establish, found, or appoint. From the beginning it has had a strong flavour of the act of origin. By the 16th century the word was developing the sense of practices established in certain ways, and this can be read in a virtually modern sense. Here is Robespierre: "Any institution which does not suppose the people good, and the magistrate corruptible, is evil."

By the 19th century the abstract sense of institution had developed, in significant parallel with the related abstraction of society. At the same time institution and the related institute began to be used in the titles of specific organizations or types of organization. As far as differentiation is possible, institution tends to be used for charitable and benevolent organizations, and institute for professional, educational, and research organizations. At the same time, the general sense of a form of social organization, specific or abstract, was confirmed by the 19th-century development of institutionalism and institutionalize.

Institution as a word has been politicized. But only a barking mad Thatcherite would claim that any institution formed by people getting together must necessarily be per se bad. Without institutions you get no arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short. No fear of that, at least not in Highgate with its lively Institution. Floreat, floreat.

Philip Howard

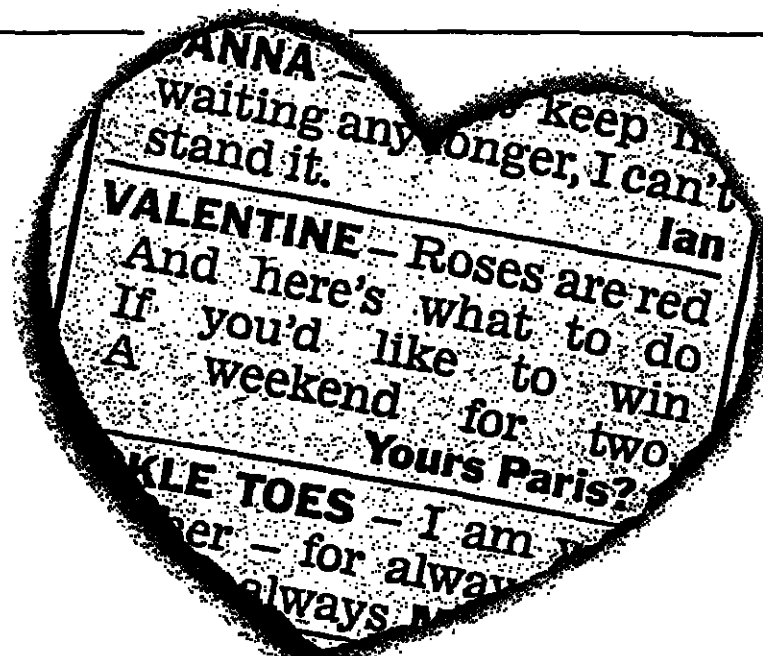
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TIMES CLASSIFIED **CITYBREAKS**

TIMES
DIARY
DAVID WALKER

There's no keeping an old Whitehall warhorse from a desk when one beckons. Sir Brian Cubbon retired last March as permanent secretary at the Home Office after a career during which he wrote the Act which still governs the way the police are run and survived an IRA assassination attempt. But no garden cultivating for him. He is back already doing one of those jobs which, if not earth shattering in its importance, undoubtedly requires, well, sensitivity.

Because of ill-health, Neville Taylor has had to retire early as director-general of the Central Office of Information and head of the government PR profession. Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's press secretary, is standing in temporarily, but the COI is anxious to regularize the position. Information, however, lacks the straightforward career structure of Whitehall at large, and it has been made even more confusing in recent years by the temporary exercise by the No 10 press office. Ingham himself is most unenthusiastic about the trappings of power attached to the COI job — it's real power that interests him.

So Sir Brian is discreetly going round the departments putting together a dossier on who might be acceptable as Taylor's successor. He knows that, though he reports to Richard Wilson in the Cabinet Office, the PM and her PR man will eventually have to approve his suggestion. One indication of Ingham's stamp on the information machine is that some of the likely candidates for the COI job are ex-No 10 press officers and, like Ingham, too much enamoured of the cut and thrust of daily news management to want to retire to the backwaters.

Another top job on the information front is going begging. Fred Corbett, director of information at the Scottish Office, is coming up to retirement, and there is no obvious successor. Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish Secretary, is reckoned a pretty good communicator in his own right and to date has not paid any special attention to high-powered PR. In the normal course of events Corbett's successor could well have been a Scottish Office PR man, Alec Paget, but he left the Civil Service to take what proved to be an abortive publicity job with the Scottish Conservative Party and has since fetched up as PR consultant to hotelier Rex Stakis, the man who brought moussaka to Sauchiehall Street.

There, apparently, life is not made easier by the approach to the top of Stakis's son, who has his own ideas about corporate communication. The unfancied Scottish Information Office deputy, David Beveridge, may yet succeed by default.

BARRY FANTONI



'I've just checked with Thames TV — and they confirm it'

The Government's attitude to trade unions is not stopping the onward and upward move of one of Whitehall's most prominent unionists, Alan Healey. Although an activist in the First Division Association for some years, he has just been promoted to what, arguably, is one of the more sensitive technical jobs around — running the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency. Healey, from the Department of Social Security, takes over from the more obviously technocratic Paul Freeman, who has gone to run Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The CTTA job is officially in the gift of the Treasury, which knows Healey from his bargaining sessions over the years. But the mandarins have welcomed his move for a solid reason: no one else combined his experience of high-level politics (working for Barbara Castle at the DHSS in the mid-1970s) and technical command. After joining the Civil Service he trained as a computer programmer and went on to take a computer science degree, recently he has been directing the computerization of Social Security. Computer skills are not so evident in Whitehall that a first-class practitioner can be overlooked, however keen a trade unionist he may be.

Here is a tale to get rightward-gunning knees really jerking. It's from *FDA News*, the organ of Healey's First Division Association. At Newham, a despairing tutor once asked Diane Abbott, now the bolshy Labour MP for Hackney North, what she wanted to do after graduating. She replied that she wanted to do good and was advised to join the Civil Service. By the time she reached the final selection board she had refined her motives somewhat. When the chairman of her board, Dame Mary Warnock, asked why she had applied, she replied 'I want power'. Abbott left the Home Office (she had been appointed to help run prisons), frustrated that 'the service did not offer power after all. She was silent as to whether it offered opportunities to do good.'

Tomorrow week the Reform Club sees the launch of yet another influential, right-thinking think-tank. It calls itself the Bruges Group — after the venue of Mrs T's recent speech at which she put the boot into creeping Euro-federalism — and will gather under the leadership of Ralph Harris to do battle against such iniquities as common European currencies, Eurocracy and apostate Tories led by Lord Cockfield. Its membership doesn't need much guessing at. Think Scruton, Minogue, Minto and Stone and you have already identified its intellectual heavyweights.

Prime ministerial campaigns have been a feature of the Thatcher era, recently successful in catching the headlines: "Prime Minister in New Initiative", "Thatcher steps in" or "Maggie Acts", according to your taste in newspaper.

In 1987 she took charge of government science policy and produced a new initiative on the inner cities. Last year witnessed the greening of Mrs Thatcher, found her in St James's Park taking action on litter, and more recently giving support to an inter-departmental committee to advance the cause of women.

The truth about all these crusades lies buried in yesterday's Public Expenditure White Paper. They are gestures launched amid huge publicity sprays which are at once their essence and their goal: today the photo-opportunity, tomorrow a new issue, the last one all but forgotten.

The Government's main new investment in these vital concerns has been in its own publicity. Official advertising payouts have risen under this government (from £20 million to £100 million) as under no other.

Something must be done for the inner cities, the Prime Minister told us the morning after the last general election, echoing, one hopes unconsciously, the country's least successful monarch. Since then

Gordon Brown asks for the resources to back the rhetoric

Thatcher's empty crusades

she has made a number of well publicized forays, and a smart pamphlet has appeared. But what has actually been done? Not much in cash terms, according to the Public Expenditure White Paper.

There has been a succession of new labels for government grants — the urban development grant, the urban regeneration grant, the deficit land grant (now largely subsumed into the latest grant, the city grant) and, of course, the Urban Programme and the new urban development corporations. But next year their overall value will actually fall by £17 million and by 1992 by £30 million.

Meanwhile, important and established sources of inner-city funding are under attack. The real value of rate support grant for the hardest hit inner-city areas next year will be £100 million less than in the current year, bringing the total fall since 1981 to £318 million. Regional grants, the main source of industrial funding for inner cities in the north, are already worth

£550 million less than in 1979 and will continue to fall until 1992. Something has been done, and the problems of many inner city areas are worse as a result. But was constructive action ever seriously intended? Soon after her "something must be done" statement, Mrs Thatcher was challenged as to whether extra cash would be available for the inner cities. Replying in the imperial plural, she said: "That was not quite what we said. We said we wanted to win back those inner cities to our cause." The crusade would be for votes, not jobs. It was the Tory party in the inner cities that was to be regenerated, not the inner cities themselves.

A few months earlier the prime ministerial initiative of the moment was for science. The chemistry graduate would take charge of an inter-departmental committee to revive our national science effort. Since then the number of government research council and other scientific staff has continued to fall — by 12,000 since 1979, 700 more

to go by 1991 — and our national commitment to science still takes up less of our national income than it did in 1979.

Our science base, says the Confederation of British Industry, has now been "eroding to the point where research-based companies have to recruit scientists from abroad". "Being a scientist in Britain during the last nine years," one scientist remarked, "has been like being a Christian in pagan Rome."

Then there was litter. Something had to be done about that too. After the highly publicized foray into St James's Park, the task was entrusted to the aptly named Operation Facelift and Richard Branson, who has now departed from the scene.

Meanwhile, more experienced and enduring agencies in the anti-litter drive, our local authorities, only too willing to employ the street cleaners we need, have had their grants cut. As a result the number employed in refuse collection and disposal has fallen from 50,000 to below 40,000, even as the amount of

refuse grows. Only a few days ago, two years after launching her anti-litter drive, Mrs Thatcher admitted that "in some areas it plainly isn't working".

Next was the global environment, a prime ministerial enthusiasm that merited a nicely crafted speech to the Royal Society but so far no legislative action on Britain's internationally embarrassing record of sea and air pollution. Meanwhile the Public Spending White Paper shows that the real value of both the Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission budgets for next year will actually fall. Similarly, the Nature Conservancy Council, whose budget this year was worth £38.9 million (at 1988-9 prices), will see its value fall next year by £500,000.

That means less support for environmental organizations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Royal Society for Nature Conservation, whose chairman has said that "despite fine words in the Queen's Speech, Mrs

Thatcher will not stoop to pick up the green gauntlet recently thrown down by the voluntary organizations".

And what of the Prime Minister's new-found enthusiasm for women's issues? In the year she launched her new crusade much has happened. Child benefit, the one government cash benefit one government cash benefit paid only to women, has been frozen and its future put in doubt. Workplace nurseries are taxed. Child care has been denied the government support it requires. Women carers have been denied cash help.

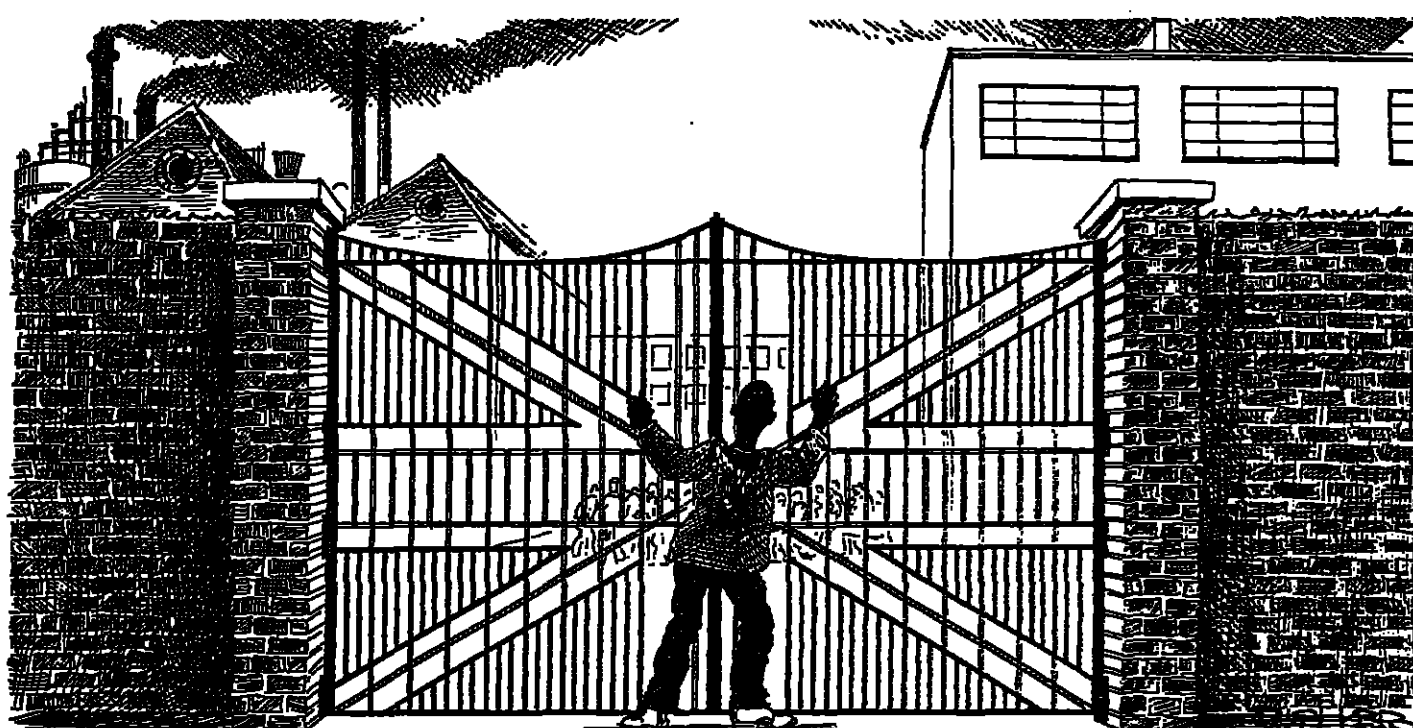
Little now is heard of that last great promise to the women of this country, the promise Mrs Thatcher made as Education Secretary in 1972, that there would be nursery education for all. As the EEC confirmed with its *Caring for Children* report, during Mrs Thatcher's prime nine and a half years as prime minister, has become the poorest provider of pre-school education of all Europe's major industrial nations.

The sad truth is that though the Thatcher notions are many, her enthusiasm is brief, and her record of delivery is negligible. The pictures may be wonderful, but for the nation the problems grow steadily worse.

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The author, MP for Dunfermline East, is shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

E.J.B. Rose

Jobs lever for the blacks



The greatest single contribution this government could make to improve race relations would be to attack black unemployment, which is twice as high as the rate for whites. It should follow the example it is setting with the Fair Employment Bill for Northern Ireland, which gets its second reading in the Commons today.

All companies bidding for government contracts should be expected to show that they do not practise any form of racial discrimination in their recruitment, intended or unintended. That is the law in the United States, from which this government derives so many of its ideas. There, federal contractors or sub-contractors employ 41 million workers, or 40 per cent of the whole labour force, and the law of contract compliance is a mighty weapon against racial discrimination.

The Home Office has been in favour of introducing contract compliance, and one minister has spoken out in support, but the idea was abandoned because of hostility from the Department of the Environment. The DoE played in aid the danger of abuse by the "loony left" borough councils. In fact it was afraid of a white backlash.

Yet today the Commons will debate a Bill to enforce contract compliance, not here but in Northern Ireland. Its purpose is to end discrimination in employment against a religious minority, by affirmative action. It will cover 85 per cent of the labour force, its operation will have to be precisely monitored, with annual reports, and there will be very tough sanctions against non-compliance, including withdrawal of the certificate which entitles an employer to tender for public-sector contracts or to seek official grants.

Why should this be so? Could it be that violence pays? I do not think so. It seems that this is a response to pressure from the United States, where several states have already legislated to

stop companies investing in Northern Ireland unless the British government enforces contract compliance to end employment discrimination against Roman Catholics and to ensure their equality of opportunity once employed.

What similar sanctions can be applied to give black people similar opportunities? The 1980s have been marked by riots or "disturbances" in many inner cities. The 1981 Toxteth riot led to the dispatch of a Cabinet minister, Michael Heseltine, to Merseyside; the consequence of the 1985 Brixton riots was Lord Scarman's inquiry. Other consequences included the creation of task forces and a pledge by the Prime Minister after the last election to give priority (but little extra money) to the inner cities. None of this is nearly as effective as the Fair Employment Bill for Northern Ireland.

The Northern Ireland Secretary, Tom King, and his minister, Peter Viggers, said in

the preface to the White Paper *Fair Employment in Northern Ireland*: "The legislative measures are strong. They are also fair. They recognize that discrimination, whatever its form and motivation, is unfair, that good practice must provide equal opportunity for all and they complement the Government's general emphasis on better community relations as the foundation of a fairer and more prosperous society."

If the Government really believes that discrimination is unfair and that contract compliance is the best way to eliminate it, should it not adopt the same measures in the rest of the United Kingdom?

As well as positive steps to help counteract racism, the Government should also look to the no doubt unintended consequences of recent social legislation. Consider the rights given under the Education Re-

form Act to schools to opt out of local authority control and for parents to opt out of a given school. This is a serious danger that this is likely to lead to the emergence of segregated schools. Most West Indian and Asian parents want their children to go to schools where their peers belong to the white majority, because they know that their life prospects in a majority white country will be reduced if they are educated in a segregated school. Yet if white parents take their children away from schools with a high percentage of black pupils, those schools will quickly become almost totally black.

Black parents may in theory have the same rights to choose schools, but in practice they may find themselves restricted by lack of transport to schools further away and lack of advice on their rights. Moreover, black children may find it more difficult to be accepted by schools that opt out of local authority control. What freedom to choose

will these parents have in the new dispensation? This is a case where one man's freedom to choose limits the freedom of a fellow citizen.

Similar dangers and restriction of choice face black people, (and also disadvantaged white people) in the new Housing Act. The Government's hostility to local authorities will force up rents, in two ways. Councils will no longer be able to subsidize rents from rates and they will be forced to transfer housing to private landlords unless a majority of all tenants on the estate vote against the transfer. In addition to paying higher rents, tenants will also have their security of tenure reduced. This can lead to exploitation by unscrupulous landlords.

It may be said that tenants have the option to buy freeholds. Many black people have done so, but not on the most rundown estates, because as freeholders they would be locked into what is virtually slum property. On the

whole, people who can afford to buy freeholds are not going to be dependent on subsidized rents.

The Housing Act is also likely to add to the numbers of homeless people. Housing them will remain the responsibility of local authorities, now to be left with an ever-diminishing housing stock.

Race issues have made cowards of our politicians. Instead of finding ways to ally prejudice they have pursued populist policies, for example by constantly tightening immigration law and control, which has fed prejudice. By reinforcing the idea that coloured immigrants are not wanted, however legitimate their claim to enter, they keep racism on the boil.

In this unpropitious climate where nationalism and the enterprise culture flourish there is danger for minorities of every colour, and the weak may go to the wall.

The hostile climate is also exacerbated by sections of the right-wing Press which question the patriotism of black people and attack the very idea of a multi-cultural society as anti-patriotic and subversive.

The only positive leadership at this moment comes from the Prince of Wales, who has courage and vision and who is not influenced, as others are, by the prejudice and passions of the electorate. He gives black people the sense that they belong to this country.

No government can be expected to change its philosophy, but if this is to be a healthy, competitive society it is important that black people should be treated fairly in employment, both in recruiting and promotion, so that they feel themselves to be full members of the society of which they are citizens.

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E.J.B. Rose is chairman of the Runnymede Trust and author of *Colour and Citizenship*.

Commentary • WOODROW WYATT

Spread the safety net

Recently the Government announced its willingness to accept another 1,000 Vietnamese refugees from camps in Hong Kong to add to the 20,000 already here. There can be little objection to allowing these unfortunate industrious people to become British citizens but the decision contrasts sharply with the shabby treatment of long-settled Chinese in Hong Kong. They have gradually had their status reduced so that all they will have after Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997 is a wretched British-sponsored travel document which will permit them to visit this country but not reside in it. They will get that only if they apply in time.

This is a miserable exchange for those, many of British descent, deprived of the fully valid British passport they once held or could get. Even the Hong Kong government commissioner here, Mr Selwyn Alleyne, a non-British subject, needs a permit to enter Britain.

Portuguese Macao, a few miles along the coast, reverts to China in 1999. Portugal has an agreement with Peking for the future of Macao similar to ours on Hong Kong. Nevertheless it is making available EEC passports to Macao Chinese, which will be valid after 1999. They will give an immediate right to settle in Portugal and, after a few years, in any EEC country, including Britain. A figure of 100,000 passports has been mentioned but the probable number is likely to be nearer 30-35,000.

All Portuguese Macao Chinese could eventually settle here, whereas Hong Kong British Chinese will be excluded unless the rules are changed.

Sir Geoffrey Howe can be rightly proud of the agreement with Peking signed in September 1984. On paper it guarantees for 50 years Hong Kong's present social and economic system and lifestyle. Freedom of the Press, of assembly, private ownership of business and property, free choice in religion, even the right to strike, as well as the maintenance of the present legal system, are among the rights enshrined. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region "will enjoy a high degree of autonomy except in foreign and defence affairs".

Nothing much wrong with that on the face of it. So what are the Hong Kong Chinese fussing about? It is the knowledge that communist governments have often entered into agreements (for example in eastern Europe) which they dismantle by a process of re-interpretation or outright repudiation.

The present Chinese government may be absolutely genuine in its intention to honour the agreement as it stands; its successors may not be. Moreover, the chief executive and principal officials of the new Hong Kong government will be appointed by Peking after elections or local consultations which could be interpreted variously.

Peking's understanding of how private enterprise works is non-existent — that is why millions of enterprising Chinese went to Hong Kong. Chinese government officials blundering about could easily wreck the mechanism. Hong Kong's success depends on internal and international confidence which could be dissipated in a few months, leaving Hong Kong a

remnant of its former self. China's foreign exchange earnings last year were US\$59,702 million. One third came through and because of Hong Kong. That should be an assurance that China will not muck about with Hong Kong, but once ideologues get to work they could radically — albeit unintentionally — alter the conditions under which private enterprise now functions.

There is no check or credible warning to be used against the Peking government to prevent their Foreign Office and Sir Geoffrey Howe merely reiterating that Hong Kong citizens should have confidence in Peking and all will be well for them, and that if they show lack of confidence all they should be bad.

This stands reality on its head. If every settled Hong Kong Chinese had an EEC passport enabling him to leave if Peking's behaviour became inimical to Hong Kong's prosperity, he would be able to vote with his feet. If the best and the brightest could depart without hindrance armed with an EEC passport the Chinese government would soon be brought back to understanding that "re-interpretation" of the agreement would demolish the enormous benefits China now receives, and can in the future increasingly receive, from Hong Kong.

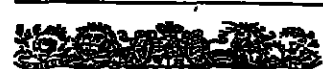
The British government is horrified by the imaginary prospect of hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of Hong Kong Chinese armed with EEC passports descending on Britain. But if it is confident, and it repeatedly tells us it is, that the Peking government will always properly honour the agreement, it should not have the slightest worry. It is

the British government's lack of confidence in Peking's performance which denies the same rights to long-term Chinese residents in Hong Kong as the Portuguese are giving to their equivalent in Macao. If all goes well very few Hong Kong Chinese would come here. Some 40,000 a year now try to acquire a *faute-de-mieux* passport by living the requisite number of years in countries such as the US, Australia and Canada. Of those who get passports, many return to Hong Kong, though sometimes their children prefer to stay.

Britain is seventh on the list of countries most favoured by Hong Kong Chinese to live in. Many dislike our climate and our taxation, even with its top rate of 40 per cent (which could be upped again by a Labour government) too penal. They don't wish to sit in the rain and cold hoping that the Thatcherite revolution is permanent and will improve the incentives to private enterprise to Hong Kong, Taiwanese or American standards. They would mainly prefer the warmer and less taxed parts of the EEC.

There is nothing in the draft agreement with Peking to prevent us being generous with EEC passports in Hong Kong and no evidence that the Chinese government would complain if it has not complained to Portugal. It should be a matter of honour for us to leave the Hong Kong Chinese with one long-stop effective sanction against distortions of the agreement by Peking. If Peking plays fair there will be no problem. If it does not, then we have a duty of care towards the Hong Kong Chinese.

JAN 31 ON THIS DAY 1820



For many years of George III's reign (1760-1820), court, society and press were divided between the adherents of the King and those of the Prince of Wales. The Times supported the former, and its obituary devoted thousands of laudatory words to his character and achievements.

His Late Majesty.

His most gracious Majesty King GEORGE III expired on Saturday evening, at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock. Thus has ended a course of personal suffering, long and affectionately deplored, by every honest Englishman. The disease of the Royal Patient was some years ago pronounced to be incurable, as it was in its nature terrible, and his escape from that dreary prison-house of the soul, of which no sane mind can fully understand the horrors, was open to him no otherwise than through the gates of death. This sought to be a motive for unfeigned thankfulness to Heaven that our beloved Sovereign has been released from the torments of a distracted spirit, and from the agonies of a lingering dissolution. But God ordained, that general reasoning should prove powerless against the emotions of involuntary grief. Although the time to weep for a virtuous man is not so properly when he ceases to exist, as when this existence ceases to be a source of comfort to himself or of usefulness to others, yet will our late Monarch's actual death be deeply, though perhaps not rationally, mourned. We doubt if there is an individual amongst our countrymen whose obstructed calculations of good and evil will not be disturbed by a sentiment of unguaranteed sorrow, when we announce to him that GEORGE III is no more.

esteemed for the happy influence of his brave and upright character on the security and prosperity even of this free state: but it was the exemplary beauty of his private life that endeared him to the bulk of the nation. The people of England, of all classes, and a familiar knowledge for many years of his simple tastes, his useful habits, his temperate indulgence — he was cheerful, kind, and unaffected manner — his faithful fulfilment of every social obligation, his attachment to his domestic duties as a husband and a father, his assiduous discharge of the functions of sovereignty, his unostentatious munificence to the wretched, his zeal for religion, his piety to God.

All of us — except the very old, who had ceased to mingle in the affairs, or to lead the feelings of society — were born beneath the sceptre of GEORGE III. The whole people of this country, with still fewer exceptions, were formed and educated since he began to govern. His name and image had identified themselves with our earliest remembrances, and made part of our happiest associations. From tradition only had we any knowledge of the times which preceded him. He was an heir-loom handed down to us from antiquity. He was the great, the living, almost the sole remnant of our loved forefathers — of that hallowed generation of parents and instructors, who had given us life and fostered our infancy, and sowed in our youthful minds the seeds of loyalty and piety — of truth and honour. To us, the offspring of his reign, therefore, the death of our aged monarch is as if the paternal roof had fallen in, and left our chambers desolate. To other nations, the near and watchful observers of England, it will be as if some towering rock, hoary with time and hardened by the tempest — some land-mark memorial had sunk into the earth, and changed the bearings of the whole visible horizon.



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REVIEWING THE TROOPS

The Government's decision to reduce the garrison on Gibraltar can be justified by a variety of arguments. Militarily, diplomatically and financially it helps Britain. Any damage to the local economy should be containable.

The garrison's role is principally the defence of Gibraltar. But the central threat has come historically from Spain, which is now a partner in Nato and the European Community. While Spain's obsession with the Rock is undiminished, the last lingering fear of attack died with General Franco. If it suddenly returned, the presence of one battalion would be unlikely to determine the issue one way or the other.

Nor is the strength of the garrison immutable. It has been reasonably elastic over the years, without any long-term damage to security. There were 16,800 soldiers there during the Second World War, a figure which later fell to below 700. It rose again during the turbulent 1960s, then receded to roughly its present size 17 years ago. It could clearly be expanded in a crisis. To maintain troops where there is no obvious need for them, at a time when the Ministry of Defence is trying to save money and manpower, makes little sense.

Given that the Nato headquarters will remain, the review of troop requirements declared yesterday is welcome. Gibraltar may regret the impact on its economy. But the phased reduction over a period of two or three years, provides time for the colony to adjust to any loss of jobs and revenue. This should not anyway be an overriding argument.

The right way to ensure the Rock's prosperity is to develop its relationship with Spain. This was impossible during the Franco dictatorship, especially after 1969 when Madrid closed the frontier with Gibraltar and tried to put the colony under siege. But the 1984 Brussels Agreement put a formal end to this enforced isolation and opened opportunities for change.

Yet the Anglo-Spanish Agreement of December 1987 on joint consultation over joint use of Gibraltar airport has never been enacted because of opposition from Gibraltar-

ians — led by Mr Joe Bassano's Labour Government. A source of friction thus stays in place — as an impediment to a more productive future.

Gibraltarians still have a siege mentality. However understandable this may be, it restricts their vision and obstructs progress. The military presence inevitably feeds this feeling and a lower profile might just help to relieve it. A closer relationship with Spain need not affect the vexed issue of Gibraltar's sovereignty. It might indeed help to dilute it and make it soluble.

The diplomatic value for Britain is substantial. The eventual withdrawal of the infantry battalion will not only ease the Army's deployment overstretch but should enliven the Government's dialogue with Spain. Both the Queen and Mrs Thatcher went to Madrid last year, the first visit by a reigning monarch or Prime Minister. British exports to Spain have grown steadily in the last few years and British investment there has also risen considerably. This new bilateral harmony needs to be encouraged.

The timing of yesterday's announcement can be judged either impeccable or flawed. It would be unfortunate if it were seen as a sweetener for Sir Geoffrey Howe's meeting with his Spanish counterpart or for that currently taking place in London between the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, and Spain's Minister of the Interior, Senor José Luis Corcuera. On the other hand, the ministers are trying to complete a bilateral agreement which will cover the confiscation of illicit fortunes made from drugs, frontier controls after 1992 and other questions affecting terrorism, international crime and extradition.

There has been no extradition treaty between the two countries since Spain withdrew from the old arrangements 11 years ago. The current meeting is a fair illustration of what can be achieved by close co-operation. The unilateral decision by Britain to review the Gibraltar garrison's strength should eventually bring trilateral benefits.

PRISONERS OF THE PAST

Yesterday's extraordinary scenes outside Wandsworth prison summarized much of what is wrong with the Prison Officers' Association and the prison service. Members of the POA, gloating in the discomfort and difficulty of the job they had left to the police, appeared to incite their charges to make that task even harder. As the Home Office Minister, Mr Douglas Hogg, aptly put it, such conduct was incompatible with the standards of a uniformed, disciplined organization.

The Prison Officers' Association is marooned in the 1970s. It is a monopolistic and belligerent public sector trade union, indifferent both to the effect of its actions and to the impression it makes on the public. When threatened with changes designed to reduce costs and improve service, it casts a veto. The well-being of the State, the prisoners or colleagues in other uniformed organizations are as nothing; the dispute is pre-eminent.

The argument at Wandsworth, about the introduction of a new shift system which is not to the liking of the prison officers, must be settled as soon as possible. Those police officers sent to do the prison officers' job are leaving streets unpatrolled and people unprotected. But the end of the dispute need not be the end of the affair. The Home Office's "Fresh Start" initiative, intended to make the prison service into a body of people paid professional salaries and expected in return to do a professional job, must be pursued.

The staff of at least one of the country's prisons still needs to be taught the lesson that has now been absorbed, more or less, throughout the rest of the public sector. That lesson is that disruptive trade unionism has no place in the Britain of the 1980s.

The Wandsworth dispute represents a special challenge to the Government partly because of the continuing importance it — and

public sentiment — attaches to law and order. Pursuing a dispute with the prison officers is also an expensive proposition in financial terms and in terms of the manpower which has to be drawn from the police and the Armed Forces.

This, however, is a dispute which deserves to be fought to the end by the Government, not least because of the questionable integrity shown by the POA at Wandsworth. Under the terms of the Fresh Start initiative, the Home Office agreed last autumn to review numbers of prison staff at Wandsworth on condition that the number of prisoners was allowed to rise to an agreed maximum in the meantime. That agreement has broken down; the POA has refused to accept new working arrangements which the Home Office says were circulated in November. Instead of renegotiation, or at least talks, the result was this weekend's walk-out.

The point has long since passed when concessions by the prison service management will do other than store up future trouble. This may not be terrain on which the Home Office cares to fight. It may, for example, need to delay implementing the disputed new shift pattern for officers. It may not choose to make a stand at this particular prison, which has an especially bad record of industrial relations. But the day of reckoning will only be postponed.

As a public service, the prison service has a particular function which needs to be executed as efficiently and effectively as possible. Recalcitrance on the part of trade unions has, in other public services, resulted in managers being given a stronger hand. A precipitate and disruptive walk-out by prison staff is an illustration of restrictive practice at its worst. It is also a dereliction of duty. A stronger management is the very least that is required.

LONDON IN SPRINGTIME

Yesterday's announcement that President Gorbachev's planned visit to Britain has been rescheduled for early April and will again follow the Soviet leader's first visit to Cuba will be a source of gratification in London and Havana. The diplomats have done their job.

The visit to Britain has not been reinstated ahead of that planned to the Soviet Union's Communist ally, Cuba. Nor has it been combined with the Soviet leader's planned visits to Paris, Rome and Bonn. However eager Moscow may be to build on growing trust in West Germany, Britain has retained its diplomatic precedence among the countries of Western Europe. Honour has been satisfied.

There may be disappointment in some quarters that the visit could not have been reinstated earlier. The momentum accumulated before the planned December visit, which was enhanced by the international sympathy following the earthquake in Armenia, would have assured a particularly warm reception, at least at the popular level.

Yet the visit as originally arranged bore traces of hurried planning, even potential conflict, and the delay may prove to have been beneficial to both sides. With the principle of the 1991 human rights conference off the agenda, there should be time for discussion of more immediate questions and, it is to be hoped, more considered answers than might have been forthcoming in December.

Although it is early to draw a conclusion, the balance of advantage may have changed slightly in Britain's favour in the interim. President Gorbachev will not be coming to London direct from an international triumph at the United Nations. Between now and April he faces important tests — the completion of the withdrawal from Afghanistan, a Central Committee plenum on agricultural reform and nationwide elections for the new-state Supreme Soviet. His authority at home is by no means unquestioned. From Washington, there

is a discernible cooling in enthusiasm for the Gorbachev phenomenon.

President Bush's call for a review of policy towards the Soviet Union and statements by members of his Administration about reserving judgement on Moscow may be no more than an attempt to establish a distinction between the Reagan and Bush presidencies. The new President's decision to visit China on his way back from Emperor Hirohito's funeral, however, will be resented in Moscow, no matter how strong the denials from Washington that no snub was intended.

As always when uncertainty enters the superpower relationship, Britain's importance to Moscow increases — both as a channel of communication and interpreter, and as a representative of Nato and the European Community. In these circumstances, Britain will be well-placed to offer Moscow increased economic co-operation and to press home its views on human rights.

On trade, the Soviet leader's visit should set a positive tone for the planned British trade fair in Moscow later in April. On human rights, the prospects look less bright. There are already signs that Soviet implementation of the recent Vienna agreement will leave something to be desired. An initial warning from Britain, even at this stage, that its attendance at a Moscow human rights conference is strictly conditional would not come amiss.

A third area of discussion is likely to be arms control and Nato's plans to modernize its short-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Care will have to be taken that any results of the talks in London are not eclipsed or even annulled by the West German-Soviet summit planned to take place in Bonn two months later. West German sentiment is still the prize coveted by Moscow, and all the Anglo-Soviet bonhomie generated in London in April should not be allowed to obscure that truth.

Jail doors open as wards shut

From Dr Malcolm Weller
Sir, Together with colleagues, for the last four years I have spent Christmas Eve amongst destitute and near-destitute people. This year we also interviewed people who had slept on the streets of London on New Year's Eve. Overall we have data on more than 300 psychiatric interviews.

Each year the picture of misery and suffering has been very similar, with 40 per cent or more, depending on the venue, being hallucinated and deluded at the time of interview, with a third of these never having had psychiatric treatment. A still higher proportion had received in-patient treatment for psychoses in the past, but did not betray symptoms at the time of interview.

These sufferers often fail to claim their social security benefits, have no friends or acquaintances, typically have not seen their family for 20 years and are in and out of prison for minor offences.

There is such a strong inverse relationship between psychiatric hospital bed occupancy and the prison population that over 90 per cent of the variation in the prison population since 1950 can be accounted for by the reduction in psychiatric bed occupancy alone.

The figure of 95,000 patients who have already been discharged from long-stay psychiatric hospital care contrasts dismally with the 4,000 who are accommodated by local authorities and with the 62 psychiatric hospitals in England and Wales which are to be closed more or less simultaneously.

It is, therefore, entirely appropriate that 26 new prisons should be planned, at the latest count. The first of these is on the site of Bantock Hospital, one of the first psychiatric hospitals to be closed in England.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM WELLER
(Consultant psychiatrist),
Friern Hospital,
Friern Barnet Road, N11,
January 18.

Westminster links

From Mr Jeremy Thorpe
Sir, Martin Fletcher cites the Sainsbury family and asks (Diary, January 27) "When did a single family last have three representatives at Westminster?"

One such case was the Silkin family, when the two Silkin brothers sat in the Commons, whilst their father sat in the Lords. However, the clear winners must be the Foot family: the late Sir Dingle Foot sat in the Commons with his brother Michael, whilst two of their brothers — Lord Foot and Lord Caradon sat in the Lords.

To this achievement can be added two more: taking into account their formidable father, Isaac Foot, who also sat in the Commons, one family, in two generations, has produced five parliamentarians. Of that five, no less than four became privy counsellors.

One of the most glittering trios in the pre-war House of Commons was made up by David Lloyd George, and his two children who were likewise MPs — Megan, and Gwilym.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY THORPE,
2 Orme Square, W2,
January 28.

Doreen Mason case

From the President of the Association of Directors of Social Services

Sir, Your leader (January 20), following an article by Simon Hughes, MP (January 19) on events surrounding Southwark Council's action in preventing publication of its internal information and its decision to favour an inquiry by external professionals into the death of Doreen Mason, follows a familiar course: press outrage that publication of information is not open to them.

Demands for public accountability of local government are not in question in my mind — but that does not imply publicity whilst inquiry is at a formative stage. Southwark may have made mistakes, and I am in no better position than Simon Hughes or The Times to judge. But I do give due recognition to the fact that an inquiry is to be held by independent people. Might they not be as interested as the press in seeking the truth and better informed to make measured assessment and pass considered opinion?

Social services have been subjected to the most extraordinary public examination over the last two decades in over 30 such inquiries — 30 "failures" out of countless thousands in which failure has not been the outcome. Our "no win" situation has been recognised and at last the law is being changed to improve the framework in which we can aim to protect children.

Adequate training has been identified in so many past inquiries, yet adequate basic training remains denied to social workers and only from next April will special funding be available for post-qualification training in child care.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TOMBS
(President, Association of Directors of Social Services),
Hereford and Worcester County Council,
County Hall, Spetchley Road,
Worcester,
January 23.

Researchers' plight

From the Director of the Wellcome Trust

Sir, In his article entitled "Bias against science" (January 20) Mr Jack Straw probably meant to refer to the Wellcome Trust rather than the Wellcome Research Foundation as "having made some funds available" for research into herpes. He also quoted the salary of £6,636 — £7,825 offered for a highly-qualified laboratory technician to work in the department of microbiology at Leeds University; and in a letter published on the same day, Mr Robert Findlay described the sorry plight of postgraduate research students on maintenance grants of £2,975 per annum.

May I make two points. The "some funds" made available by

A challenge to the Lord Chancellor

From Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC

Sir, Despite what the Lord Chancellor writes (January 28) about the professional body having a "role" in issuing his new "advocacy certificates", final decisions on whether a "particular specialist area of expertise should be recognised as such" rests with the minister, following advice from his quango appointed by himself and with a non-professional majority (paras 3.13 and 3.14 of the Green Paper on *The Work and Organisation of the Legal Profession*).

So I am glad that I ceased to practise at the Bar three years ago. I would not have liked to have had to have the creatures of Government assess my "specialist" qualifications for a "dog-licence" to plead in the courts. I would be nervous lest they thought me not friendly enough or that I might not attach sufficient regard for what the Government typically refers to as the start of its proposals as "the discipline of the market".

It is certainly very different from the old-fashioned ideals of a great profession, admission to which was not dependent on any Government or its agency. Only a very authoritarian Government could have the gall to propose that their minister should be the ultimate arbiter to decide who can practise the law.

If these ill-conceived and in parts cynically populist proposals are steam-rollered through Parliament, the House of Commons must at least demand that the minister be personally responsible for the proposals. The minister shall sit in the Commons and be answerable to them. This, incidentally, would also provide the House, which is constitutionally responsible for supply, with a minister answerable for the greatly swollen vote of the modern Lord Chancellor's department.

Next, with a Lord Chancellor who, distinguished Scottish jurist though he be, has never been trained in or practised the English law in the English courts and cannot know the practitioners appointed in his name, Parliament could well turn its attention to establishing a statutory judicial appointments board with a publicly-named membership in place of the anonymous Civil Servants and judges who now effectively make the English judicial and QC appointments.

Clergy selection

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Mallinson

Sir, I am not sure that I like the implication in the Church Commissioner's letter (January 21) that Army selection procedures are not suited to the well-educated, although on the whole the exclusion of the middle-aged, shy, reticent and guitar-loving is probably a reasonable objective.

In 1968, as a young undergraduate, I attended and passed an ACCM (Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry) selection conference run by Newcastle diocese. The following year I attended and passed the RCBC (Regular Commissioning Board) selection course at Westbury, in Wiltshire. Besides one or two superficial differences I was struck by the similarity of the proceedings.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. MALLINSON,
13th/18th Royal Hussars
(Queen Mary's Own),
Assaye Barracks,
Tidworth, Hampshire.

make measured assessment and pass considered opinion?

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May I make two points. The "some funds" made available by

the Wellcome Trust were £38 million for medical research; included in this sum was £1 million for 42 studentships at a stipend of £4,000 (tax free) and research expenses of £2,000 per annum. A further £1 million will be made available for student support in each of the next two years.

Secondly, in our experience, the stipends of postgraduate research students are acting as a major disincentive to recruitment (hence our higher stipend). The level of stipend and the lack of career opportunity, for those who achieve a doctorate, is also inadequate to attract enough of the best brains into the subject, especially when such well paid alternatives are available.

The country needs research workers. They are highly-trained people and should be paid satisfactorily for their skills.

Yours faithfully,
P. O. WILLIAMS, Director,
The Wellcome Trust,
One Park Square West, NW1.

Tourist complex threat to Gozo

From Dr Ruth D. Whitehouse

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Maltese environmental groups are appealing for the project to be rejected and for the area to be made into a national park. Any mistake made now can never be remedied.

Yours,
RUTH D. WHITEHOUSE,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Department of Mediterranean Studies,
Mile End Road, E1.

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Mr Maher says that he knows no publisher who deliberately publishes a particular title at a loss. Nevertheless, local publishers do publish books which they consider worthwhile but which they know will be lucky to make any profit. They provide an essential outlet for some very good authors who have no hope of breaking into the highly commercialised world of London-based publishing and they are creating an important historical source for future generations.

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THE ARTS

John Russell Taylor with a reminder that some of the most interesting fine art shows are never seen in central London

Get out of town

GALLERIES

Walter Crane
Whitworth Art Gallery,
ManchesterPre-Raphaelite
Drawings/The Holy Grail
Tapestries/William
Morris - Pattern
Designer
Birmingham Museum and
Art GalleryGiuseppe Penone
Arnolfini, BristolA Private Mythology
Victoria Art Gallery, BathSamuel Robin Spark
Sternberg Centre for Judaism

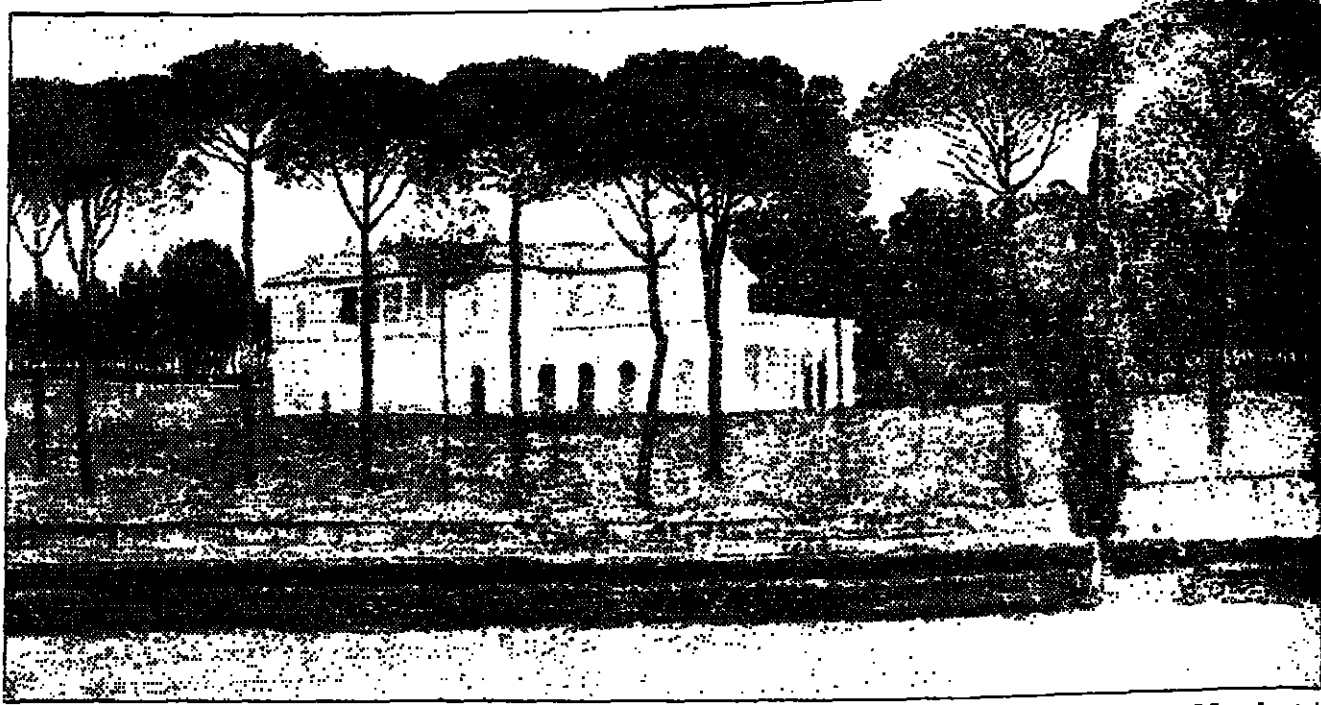
The question supposed to be constantly on patronizing Londoners' lips, "Is there art beyond the North Circular?", answers continue to come thick and fast. For one thing, galleries outside London tend to be quicker off the mark when it comes to signalling the new year. For another, all kinds of splendid shows which may not be instant crowd-pleasers seem to be more feasible outside the central boroughs of London.

It is pleasing to find that a show like the Whitworth Art Gallery's Walter Crane (until March 18) can be done at all, disturbing to notice that it is not travelling and that there is no London venue. For when else are we going to be able to see, under one roof, such a rich and varied display of his work as "Artist, Designer and Socialist"?

And it is not as though Crane is of parochial interest only: indeed, the connection with Manchester is slender. He was born in Liverpool but brought up in Torquay, and a period as part-time director of design at Manchester School of Art seems like little to go on. The show has obviously been done because Crane was and remains important, and has been done here, no doubt, because nobody else was willing to do it.

Crane is famous today chiefly for his brightly coloured Toy Books, which brought a new standard of sophistication and an up-to-date aesthetic taste to children's books from the 1860s on and have seldom been allowed to go out of print. These have lost none of their power to enchant, and we can only marvel at the work which went into the exact colour-printing involved. But we should remember that there was little in the fine and decorative arts that Crane did not touch on. He was a brilliant designer of wallpaper

and fabrics, a so-so painter, an innovative designer of pots and theatricals, and a passionately enthusiastic Socialist, ever ready to design posters, magazine covers or union banners to further the cause. Interestingly, his good Morrisian-Socialist, Arts-and-Crafts principles did not interfere with his working for industry and making advertisements for élite, capital-



So-so painter? Walter Crane's 1872 watercolour "An Italian Villa", from the exhibition at the Whitworth Gallery, Manchester

ist enterprises such as bottling champagne. And despite his loudly expressed doubts about Art Nouveau, he even appears here designing a cover for *Jugend* magazine, which gave the movement its German name. There are many more reasons for going off to Manchester.

On your way, you might stop off in Birmingham, where the Museum and Art Gallery is initiating its celebration of the City's centenary with three related shows, all drawn from its own collections, devoted to The Holy Grail Tapestries of Burne Jones, made by Morris and Co (until April 2), and Pre-Raphaelite Drawings and William Morris - Pattern Designer (both until April 30).

It is disappointing, in a way, that nothing more original or trail-blazing has been thought up. Birmingham's Pre-Raphaelite drawings are of course wonderful, but they have had very regular outings in recent years. And William Morris, though unarguably remarkable and of permanent interest, was rather beaten into the ground in 1984, the 150th anniversary of his birth, not to mention the major show of his textile work in Birmingham in 1980, which included a lot of the two new shows.

Looking in a more westerly direction, we can find a very different kind of

socialism celebrated in Bristol at the Arnolfini, where until March 5 they have the first comprehensive British show of the 41-year-old Italian Giuseppe Penone. Penone is one of the leading figures in the Arte Povera movement, which took a vaguely conceptual view of art - it was the idea that counted most, not the execution - allied with a political commitment to using only the most basic, everyday, non-élitist materials.

Consequently the Arnolfini is sparsely peopled with pieces which, at their simplest, consist of no more than piles of drying olive leaves lovingly laid out on the floor so that they bear the imprint (so we are told) of the artist's body. Others are more complex: a row of hoes, for instance, hanging with earth on them, next to a row of logs upright against a wall with earth piled on top. And there are even pieces, like the large bronze "Soffio di Leaves" downstairs, which approach a much more traditional form of sculpture.

In nearby Bath is an unusually interesting touring exhibition, *A Private Mythology*, curated by Mary Rose Beaumont, which concerns itself with contemporary expressions of the nude in art (Victoria Art Gallery, until February 25). One thing which is fascinating, now that we have

fully taken aboard the virtual universality of representation among the younger painters and sculptors, is to see the astonishing diversity of response towards the same basic human material.

One can see signs of feminist hostility to men in some of the works, but also fondness in the drawings of Nicola Hicks. Perhaps Peter Howson should not be accused of misogyny, but his female nudes are as over-muscled as his male, and look like men with breasts tacked on.

Samuel Robin Spark, the Zimbabwean/Scottish artist showing at the Sternberg Centre for Judaism (just outside the North Circular) until February 15, is not included in *A Private Mythology*, but he might well have been. There is one large painting of the feast of "Succot", but most of what is on show consists of figure studies, no doubt vivid enough as portraits, but generalized enough to work on their own terms. Spark manages to get all sorts of beautifully variegated surfaces out of his mixed media (mainly oil, pastel and pencil), and the most striking of all are the group of male nudes such as "Warrior" and "Torquell Anderson", which are strongly individual and at the same time have the power and inevitability of something one has always known.

Collective folly

TELEVISION

If waiting for extinction can be said to be a group activity, then the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 was the first - perhaps the only - event in history in which all inhabitants of the developed world can claim to have participated.

It was rather like being in the same room as a pair of mobsters playing chess with hand grenades. Irish John threw a fit when fat Nick's pieces came too near for comfort, and the pious were halfway out before an accommodation was reached.

Central's admirably comprehensive *The Nuclear Age: On the Brink* showed the logic of nuclear "deterrents" as a particularly stubborn computer program that insists on completing all its functions; when it is thwarted by human intervention the act is hailed, perhaps perversely considering the circumstances, as a victory for common sense.

Those saints of the Sixties, the elder Kennedy brothers, emerged

with their haloes slightly dimmed, if not actually tarnished. A secret tape recording of a White House council of war had Robert's voice soberly recommending taking a leaf out of Theodore Roosevelt's book and sinking an *American* ship in order to provide an excuse for the invasion of Cuba - for which, as the President assured the Soviet ambassador, there were absolutely no plans in train.

Andrei Gromyko's much touted contribution to the programme, his first television interview on the crucial meeting with Kennedy, revealed that the President never once raised the question of the Cuban missiles; the Soviet foreign minister was therefore not obliged to deny their existence.

Of the lessons to be learnt from the affair, the craggy old fox had this to say: "No state should impose upon any country, regardless of its size and population, a regime which is not acceptable to its people." That was, as we say in the business, a lapidary statement.

Martin Cropper

THEATRE

Blues for Mr Charlie
Crucible, Sheffield

Seeing the late James Baldwin's play again, 20 years after the New York Actors Studio gave it a few performances in London, is a reminder of how few plays make white audiences feel how it is to be black. Black playwrights in Britain, for whom immigration is a recent experience, know they are still perceived as foreign, and it is this that remains the burden of their work.

Matters are different in the US, where all-black families have lived for at least 150 years, longer than the families of most American Jews and several recent Presidents. Black American playwrights do not preoccupy themselves upholding their right to be where they are: they are part of the fabric being torn apart.

So, in writing of the gunning down of a black youth in Dixie, Baldwin devotes as many scenes to the family life of the young, white storekeeper who killed him (a performance of sulphurous power by Christopher Fairbank, a

human failure clutching at his one mark of distinction) as to the stricken black community.

The youth (Ray Shell, excellent) is a negro minister's son who has lived in New York and learnt uppity ways. His refusal to return to the role of sub-man leads to his death, forcing the father (a grim, hard performance by Burt Caesar) to re-examine his lifelong faith.

"Would I have been such a Christian if I had not been black?" he asks, addressing the colossal crucifix that hangs above the stage, its figure of Christ wrapped in coils of barbed wire.

Baldwin's play shifts back and forth in time, and Clarke Peters's sizzling production makes fine use of the stage revolve, carrying an actor standing on its circumference away from a scene that is resurrecting the past.

Historical conditions apart, Baldwin's power to draw an empathetic response for his embattled blacks derives from sheer quality of characterization, using a range of techniques - naturalism, reverie, rhetoric, anything that comes to hand - to create a dramatic shape for his audience to feel, however briefly, that it inhabits.

Jeremy Kingston

Eloquent case

CONCERT

YMSO/Blair
Festival Hall

Orchestras, every bit as much as audiences, are still reluctant to give time to the "Reluctant Revolutionary". It takes a thematic focussing such as that just drawing to an end at the South Bank, or else an occasion such as last summer's *Frosts* spotlight on each different musical *Pelléas*, to interest either in Schoenberg's *Pelléas and Melisande* - and it is still uphill work.

The Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra has never been averse to such a struggle; and last Thursday's outstanding performance, conducted by James Blair, vindicated the South Bank's enterprise, the huge resources of instruments and rehearsal time required and the work itself. If only more people had dared to come and listen. This is a 45-minute symphonic poem as accessible and dramatically muscular as

any by Richard Strauss, yet sharply individual in its response to the haunting Masterlinck story.

In its highly-charged, compressed four movements, the song of love surfaces through each character's own transforming themes. Blair understood well the balance required between breadth in the bass and in the cumulative sequential passages, fragmentation in the pungent detail of each woodwind soloist, and that all-pervasive element which charges the work with its deep quiet: that undercurrent of tight-knit polyphony and rhythmic figures so keenly articulated by each vast section of the orchestra.

The story of the two lovers, of the dropped ring, the long hair, the dark murder, takes on the profile of a deep-etched fantastical *Jugendstil* woodcut. The YMSO held each episode bright and clear within the heady momentum of the whole: if their advocacy cannot find the piece a more regular programming slot, nothing can.

Hilary Finch

Lou Reed, ex-leader of the Velvet Underground, still refining his craft, talks to Bryan Appleyard

If New York were a man . . .

Lou Reed has produced an album about New York. "It's about the city. It's about things that are happening in an urban centre, specifically New York City. I know the city. I've lived in it most of my life, it's almost a person."

Pale and smooth-skinned, he is 46 in March, but looks maybe 10 years younger. He chain-smokes low-nicotine Cartons with distaste - "like smoking celery" - and dresses, as ever, all in black. The voice is straight off the records: deadpan, insidious, weirdly beautiful and unmistakably Manhattan. In fact, if New York were a man, it would be Reed.

Ever since, in 1966, Andy Warhol became the patron of a band - led by Reed and John Cale - called the Velvet Underground, Reed has towered over the business. His lyrics are unsurpassed, and his guitar-playing revealed new musical possibilities in the medium. The high point of the Velvet's career was "Sister Ray", 17 minutes of thunderous distortion. They broke up soon afterwards and Reed's career has drifted erratically ever since, peaking in 1972 with the hit single for which he is best known, "Walk on the Wild Side".

New York, taut and intense, is a complete return to form. But the cracked-up characters of his usual street-life cast are no longer seen from within. Instead, Reed now comments on the world that produced them - and specifically on "what eight years of Reagan will do."

Polemics aside, the album's real success is in the clarity with which it exposes Reed's skill with words. Back in the Sixties, he studied under the writer Delmore Schwartz - who, above all else, will be remembered for "In Dreams Begin Responsibilities", a short story of unarguable greatness. "I always look to that story - I periodically reread it - as an example of what you can do in the simplest language in such a short space," Reed says. "I've always been trying to do the same thing: to write stuff that would appeal to adults in a rock 'n' roll format. Something that would engage me, something that



Man in black: Lou Reed, young-looking 45-year-old, in London yesterday would eventually reach the level of 'In Dreams Begin Responsibilities' set to music.

Reed occasionally tries short stories himself, but every time he does, "I keep hearing the guitar line." This time, however, he has refined what he hears as far as possible. His ideal, a sound he remembers from childhood, is the music of a Fender guitar amplifier, preferably through the distortions of an overloaded system. "Unfortunately you can't do that," he says. "What I was interested was to get a loud soft sound. Then I heard about these amps with power attenuators on. You could get that tremendous sound but at low volume. Then I had

a lot of modifications made to the guitar - what wood goes with what. It took years."

The result is an astonishingly precise sound in which each element is weighted so as not to drown the others. For Reed, above all, wants to be clear.

"I want people to be closer. That's what this album is about. I want to break the proscription, so to speak - particularly in the age of the Walkman, it's a great opportunity to do a one-on-one with someone. You see, a lot of my things are like listening to someone you run into someplace and they tell you a story."

And with those overheard stories, Reed intends to create a myth. New

York's own symbolic drama.

"America's a young country. When I started to write, I thought it can't be that all the myths have been taken. I mean, it's a shame that Oedipus has been done. You come into this world and all the big ones have been taken. But, for rock 'n' roll, there's this incredible landscape absolutely untouched. I thought: it's still a young country and all the myths shouldn't have been used up. I'll write one . . ."

And if New York has a presiding postwar myth, it is that of Andy Warhol. "I don't want to define my relationship with Andy. I haven't met with many great men, only really two - Delmore and Andy. You'd talk to Andy and he'd say something back that would give you this completely different way of looking at the world. He really was something . . ."

Reed has recently rejoined John Cale to produce a series of songs, commissioned by the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in memory of Warhol. They were performed earlier this month in a Brooklyn church and, in their final form, will be performed again in November. But, for the moment, "Dime-Store Mystery", the last track on *New York*, is Reed's last word on the myth.

"I had that title for over 10 years. I forgot all about the original song. Then I saw an interview with Martin Scorsese on TV. He was defending his film, *The Last Temptation of Christ*. I was struck by his articulation of human nature versus godly nature. I started writing from the point of view of Marty. Then I found myself in St Patrick's Cathedral with the lyrics."

It may sound almost pompous from the man who dreamed up Sister Ray. But, then that song, that world, may not have been survivable and Reed, these days, wants to last. "I don't like the idea of my stuff being disposable," he says. "I want it to stand on its own two feet, stand away from me."

And, in this self-involved world of unsupported pretension, Reed may be one of the half-dozen who can hope for just that.

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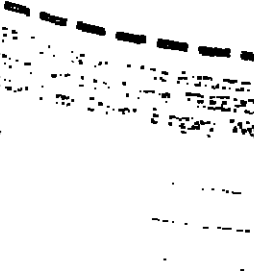
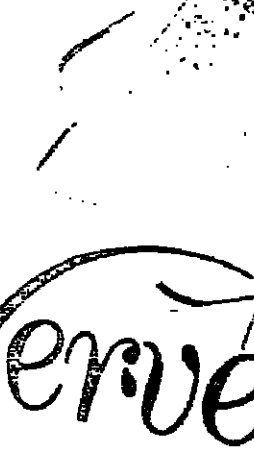
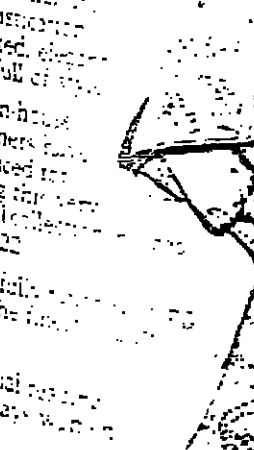
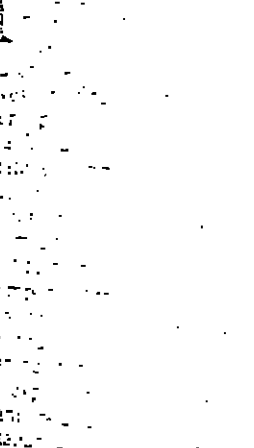
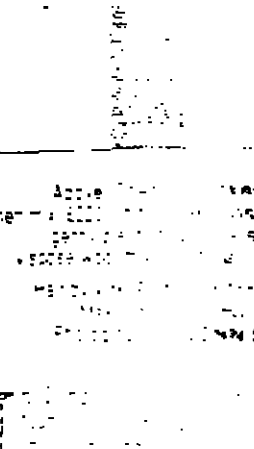
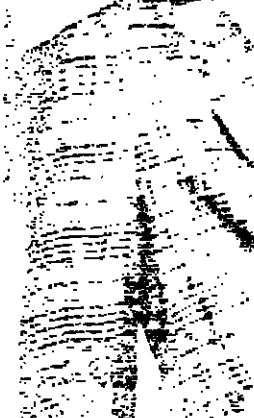
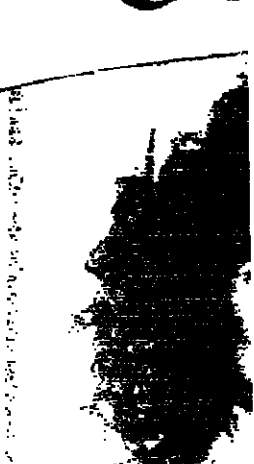
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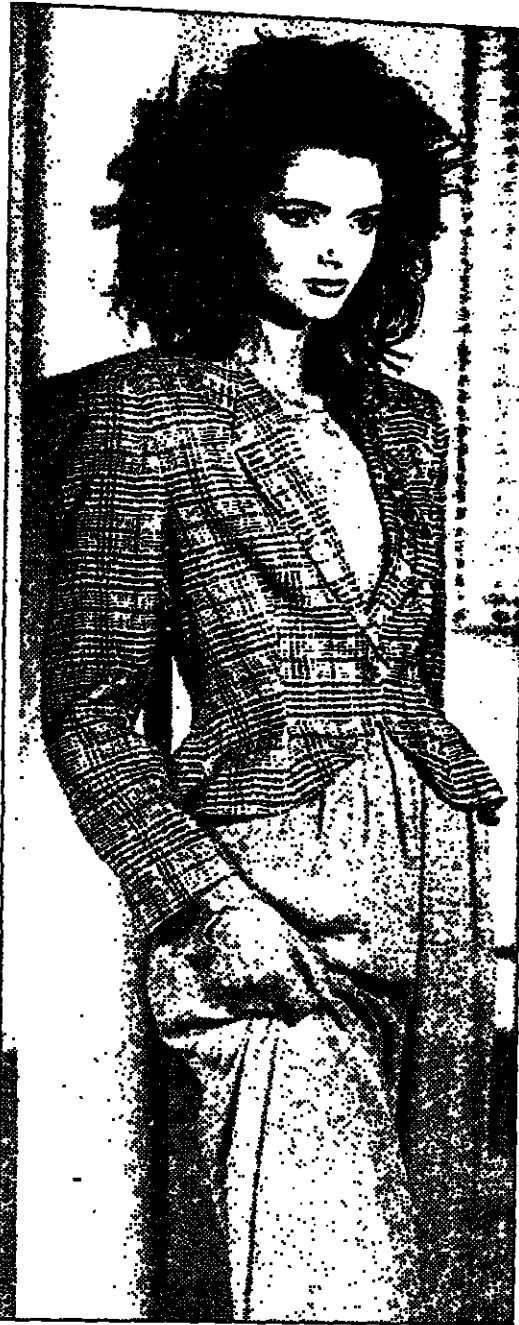
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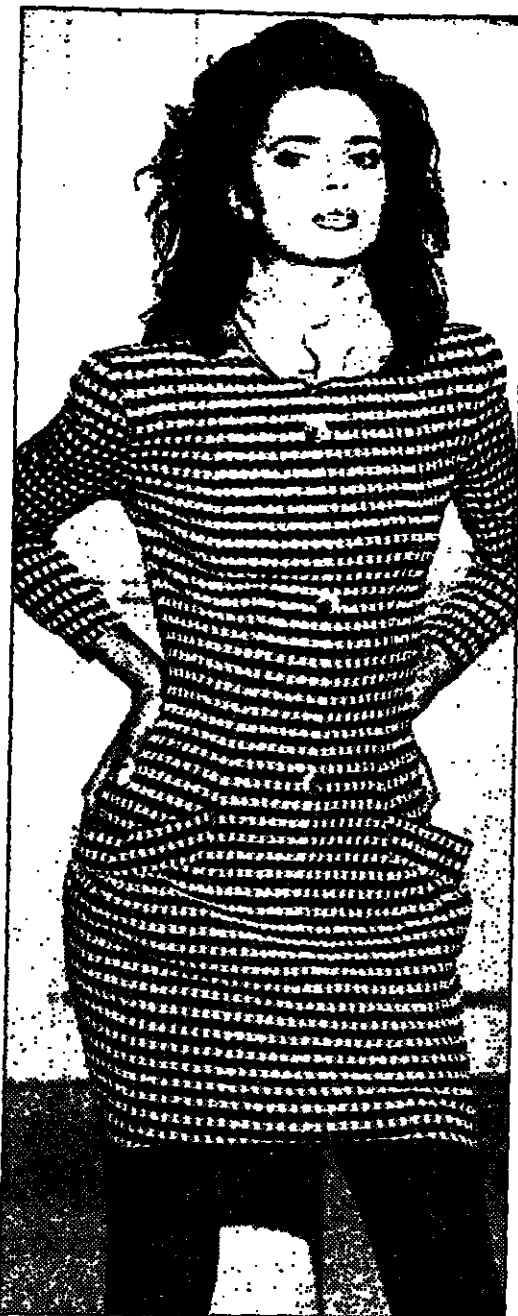
Me
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FASHION by Liz Smith

Master of the *molto basic, molto chic*

Above: Checked jacket in viscose/linen mix, £220; chiffon vest viscose/wool mix, £48; gently pleated full trousers in beige viscose/wool mix, £105; all Emporio Armani.
Hair by Vicki Partridge for Daniel Galvin.
Make-up by Cheryl Gardner.
Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL.

Giorgio Armani's look of understated elegance is about to sweep Britain



Left: Black and white checked dress in cotton and Lycra, £148; also in plain white or black; Emporio Armani.

Above: Pink and blue gorgonzola printed viscose/wool vest top, £48; also in ecru, beige, blue, brown or black; matching sarong trousers, £148; Emporio Armani.



Above: Stone bush jacket in a wool mix with horn buttons, £255; also available in navy; blue and white spotted viscose skirt, £78; also available in khaki safari print; blue canvas bush hat, £26.95; also in green. All Emporio Armani, 151 Brompton Road, SW3; from February 10

In London this week a team of waiters, dressed in a uniform of high-necked Armani tunic jackets and loose-pleated trousers, will pull on white gloves for a final drilling in the finer points of serving bresaola and pomegranate, tagliatelle primavera, with capuccino. This is no ordinary café, but a restaurant smack in the middle of London's newest fashion establishment, the Emporio Armani shop in Knightsbridge. The opening on February 10 marks the beginning of this year's worldwide explosion of Emporio Armani boutiques, bringing the Italian designer's sportier

and lower-priced line to a wider clientele. Openings in Düsseldorf, New York and Florence follow within two months. A total of 10 Emporio shops is planned in the UK alone over the next three years. And a Giorgio Armani shop, selling his signature collection, opens in Sloane Street on March 10. "Molto basic, molto chic," Armani is sketching his waiter's uniform in his Milan office. Describing its classic military cut, the loose fit and ease of the trousers, the subtleties of its powdery beige tones, he has summed up perfectly the understated elegance that is the essence of Armani chic.

Every detail in the London store, from the wood sculptures on display to the colourful handkerchief that wraps a bath lotion, has been personally controlled by Armani. "You must feel able to touch the clothes, feel the textures and forget the architectural scale and design," he says. The restaurant is not just a clever ploy to make Emporio a compulsive meeting point for the fashion-conscious young. Even without an espresso machine, the original Emporio shop in via Durini has always been a landmark with the *paninero* (preppy) generation in Milan.

It also serves to emphasize the point that Armani has always understood about clothes, that they are part of a sociological statement about the wearer which can also encompass every other part of daily life.

Each Armani collection, for men or women, is a seemingly effortless redefinition of his soft, unstructured style and his layering of texture and colour. His cloth flows. His softened colours take on a dusty bloom. Textiles are meticulously blended, viscose with wool, linen with silk (80 per cent are to his own design, the rest dyed to his exclusive colour palette) to create the apparently offhand ease that his informal style requires.

Shown every season in the temple-like atmosphere of the *piccolo teatro* in the Milanese palazzo that is both home and office for Armani, each collection marks a gentle evolution of a look that has already established its place in fashion history. "I am not interested

in designing something new for the sake of change," Armani says.

For a man who resists startling switches in silhouette and is incapable of creating anything vulgar, he has still managed to stage a quiet revolution. "A jacket should not merely cover the body," he says. "It should move with it."

That is the drive which sparked Armani in 1975, when he established his own business in partnership with Sergio Galeotti. Born in Piacenza in northern Italy, Armani interrupted medical studies after two years to do his military service and never went back. After working for the Rinascente store chain and later for Cerruti, the Italian tailoring firm, designing menswear, Armani set up on his own with an investment of \$10,000 and new confidence buttressed by Galeotti's unshakable faith in his talents.

The subsequent story of Armani, who today is sole head of a \$350 million a year empire (excluding Armani perfumes) and winner of numerous international fashion awards as well as Italy's highest civil honour, the Grand Cross and Order of Merit, may be one of triumph, but it hides a personal tragedy. In 1985, at the age of 40, Galeotti, the visionary who had turned Armani's design talents into an international empire, died. "I was very frightened about carrying on," Armani recalls. "I knew little about the inner workings of the company."

Today he is supported by an

inside circle of five and, he says, he has become two people, Armani the designer and Armani the business director, the two roles often working against each other.

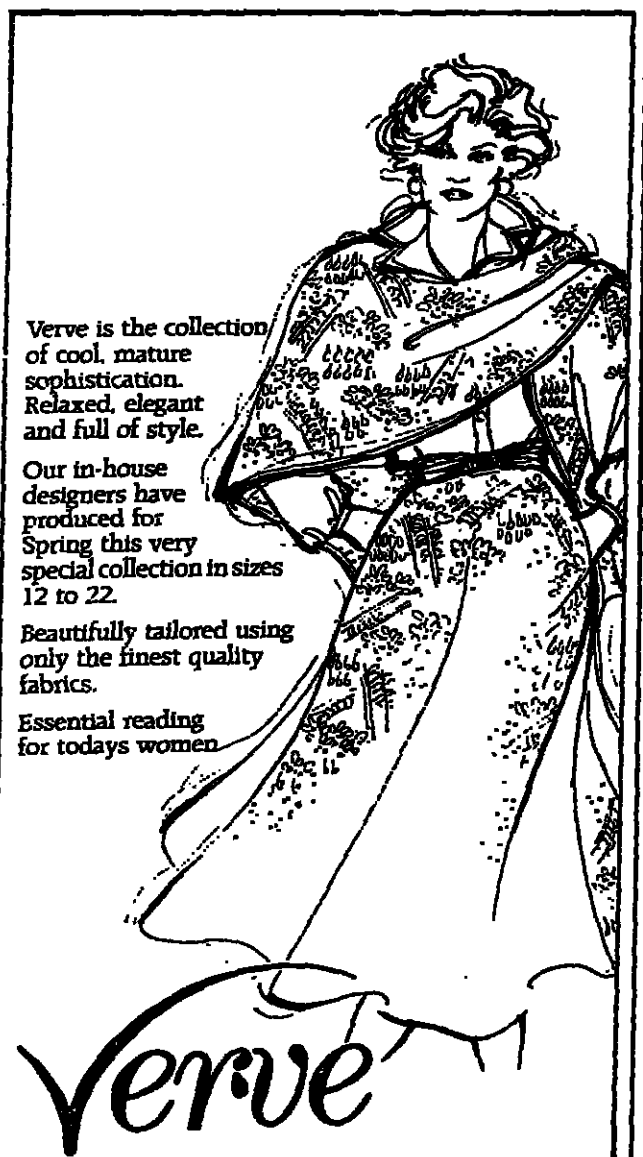
The handsome Armani, short and powerfully built and still youthful looking at 34, neither drinks nor smokes. His 13-hour working day often ends with a round of his Milan shops. His office, dominated by a small Tiepolo fresco, is at present stuffed with his own clothes (his everyday uniform is simply a cashmere sweater or a T-shirt worn with navy trousers), moved there while work on his apartment, decorated in shades of parchment with divans upholstered in worn leather and antique linen sheets, is completed. There is a country house outside Milan, another on the coast at Forte dei Marmi and a moorish villa on Pantelleria, an island between Sicily and Tunisia.

His luxury, he says, is travelling, "and taking 10 friends along with me." He has just spent Christmas on Bora Bora - more softened shades of hibiscus and frangipani should appear in the next collection - where he was confirmed in his long-held belief that you can still be chic without wearing designer clothes. He doodles the simple long-sleeved and side-slit Polynesian dresses he has seen, the body completely covered, the fabric gently skimming it. "Molto sexy," Giorgio Armani says. "Molto elegantissime."

Giorgio Armani can be seen on BBC1's The Clothes Show at 5.05pm on Sunday.



Giorgio Armani: balancing pure design and business



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A Hardy annual

Now in his eightieth year and established in his Savile Row salon for 43 years, *Hardy Amies* remains British fashion's greatest success story. The distinguished royal couturier has 44 licences at home and abroad, and has just launched a line of leather goods. Exports make up 85 per cent of the Hardy Amies business today and, typically, he was in New York selling his particular brand of British style when his fashion house led the group of seven top performers who received the British Knitting & Clothing Export Council's export awards, presented by the *Princess Royal* last week.

Other award-winners were Anne and Max Brink of Frank Usher, whose exports of flossy evening clothes went up by 65 per cent last year; three knit-



Amies: British success story wear companies, Glenmac, Michael Ross and Murray Allan; David Solomon and Robert Rose, who export more than £2.5 million of their Pink Soda accessories, and Austin Reed International, the manufacturing division of the company headed by the BK&CEC's chairman, Barry Reed.

Valentino's day

February 14 to Valentino day in London this year. Having incensed fellow Italians by packing up his *alta moda* collection and showing it last week in a flamboyant finale to Paris couture week, Rome's *numero uno* couturier will be parading his new ready-to-wear line for spring at a gala evening in the Reynolds Room at the Royal Academy of Arts, in celebration of its new exhibition - Italian Art in the 20th Century.

The tickets, priced at £150 each for the gala show and dinner, include a £50 donation to the R.A. and Valentino's two London boutiques will donate 10 per cent of sales to ticket-holders who succumb to his elegant and feminine style.

Valentino's love of London recently prompted him to buy a house in Knightsbridge. This new base for his frequent forays around our antique

shops provides yet another staging post between his Fifth Avenue apartment, chalet in Gstaad, summer house on Capri and villa outside Rome.

Seeing red

In a close-run event in which *Christian Lacroix* totted up 13 votes from a jury of 31 international fashion editors, the much-loved and long-established designer *Guy Laroche* last week won Paris couture's 26th *Dé D'Or* Award, for the second time.

Madame Jacques Chirac, wife of the Mayor of Paris and a Laroche customer, was caught out wearing a red printed silk dress by *Pierre Cardin* when she presented Laroche with his *Golden Thimble*. A tricky situation was tactfully resolved later in the day when she wore a short violet crape dress by Laroche to host the first gala dinner held in the Hotel de Ville in honour of Paris couture.

KNITTING KIT SPECIAL OFFER
SUSAN DUCKWORTH
CABLE GRAPE CARDIGAN

Taken from Susan Duckworth's recently published knitting book, the Cable Grape Cardigan is one of her most beautiful and wearable designs. The grapes and leaves are in soft pinks, greys, browns, rust and steel blue and are set in a patterned and cabled oatmeal background. It is a classic Susan Duckworth design combining subtle colours, unusual textured knitting and a most elegant shape.

In one size only to fit up to 40", the jacket is knitted in doubleknitting, flecked tweed and botany wool. All these yarns are 100% pure wool. Worked from a chart in stocking stitch, with blackberry stitch, cables and bobbles this pattern is for an experienced knitter. The kit comes complete with all the yarns, pattern, chart and buttons but does not contain needles. At \$39.50 including postage and packing, it represents excellent value. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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I enclose cheque/P.O. made out to Ehrman for \$ _____ (total)
Name _____
Address _____
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- PHOTOGRAPHY 27-31
- LAW 32
- SPORT 40-44

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7615 (+0.0010)
W German mark
3.2755 (+0.0045)
Exchange index
98.2 (+0.1)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1666.4 (+27.5)
FT-SE 100
2042.9 (+37.0)
USM (Datastream)
159.18 (+1.51)

No action on Cowie

T Cowie, the Sunderland motor dealer, has been told by the Department of Trade that it does not intend to take action over share dealings made between March 11 and April 9, 1987. It has spent almost two years looking at the deals.

Bullough up

Bullough, the industrial conglomerate, raised pre-tax profits from £21.21 million to £26.33 million in the year to end-October. A 12p final dividend lifts the total by 3p to 17p.

Opax ruling

The Takeover Panel will tomorrow rule on the future of the "friendly" 25 per cent stake taken by Bowater Industries in Norton Opax.

STOCK MARKETS

New York
Dow Jones 2322.50 (-0.36)
Nikkei Average 3167.50 (-111.57)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 3036.45 (+79.50)
Amsterdam Gen 310.1 (+1.0)
Sydney: AO Closed
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1677.6 (-8.8)
Brussels
General 5801.0 (+10.2)
Paris CAC 3221.9 (+30.5)
Zurich SKA Gen 540.7 (-1.5)
London:
FT-A All-Share 1051.10 (+16.99)
FT-30 1666.4 (+27.5)
FT Gold Mines 170.8 (-3.3)
FT Fixed Interest 97.09 (-0.03)
FT Govt Secs 88.57 (-0.21)
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Closing prices Page 25

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:
Hawker Siddeley 845p (+21p)
Lloyds 373p (+18p)
Ryl Bank Scotland 408p (+21p)
Schroders 855p (+25p)
US Pathology 322p (+30p)
Harland & Wolff 475p (+38p)
Amersham 535p (+22p)
Blue Circle 490p (+11p)
Bass 915p (+22p)
Allied Lyons 488p (+18p)
Bowater 473p (+21p)
BPP 425p (+45p)
BA 522p (+18p)
PSO 633p (+19p)
British Aerospace 518p (+11p)
Beecham 546p (+13p)
BCC 485p (+12p)
FALLS:
Ward White 241p (-12p)
Lombard 349p (-10p)
AG Barr 622p (-10p)
Closing prices
Bargains 5437p
SEAO Volume 1055.5m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 12%
3-month Interbank 13-12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 12 1/2-12 1/4%
buying rate
US: Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 9 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 8.29-8.27%
30-year bonds 10 1/2-10 1/4%

CURRENCIES

London:
£: \$1.7615
£: DM3.2755
£: Sfr2.7832
£: FF11.3327
£: Yen227.85
£: Index: 98.2
ECU £0.636066
SDR £0.744587

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$394.30-394.50 (\$223.75-224.25)
New York
Comex \$394.70-395.20

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Mar) 1 pm \$15.90bb (\$16.32)
Denotes latest trading price

THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

● Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included: as the market steamed ahead shares of special interest included Vickers (04262), up 11p on stake rumours. Ahead of figures BOC (02566) perked up 23p. Heading a merchant bank rally, SG Warburg (02581) found 20p. Brewers were in demand ahead of the tied house report with Allied-Lyons (01401) jumping 26p. Bass (01835) 29p and Scottish and Newcastle (01897) 14p firmer.
● Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

Market-makers battle for stock

By Margareta Pagano

Foreign and British investors piled into the London stock market yesterday to chase share prices to their highest level since the Black Monday crash.

Dealers described one of the "most memorable and strangest trading days ever" as market-makers drove prices up to a peak because of stock shortages. One equity salesman, with a US securities houses, said: "It's been a staggering day. It was real stampede mentality-like an express train pulling out of a station with everyone trying to get on."

By lunchtime the FT-SE 100 index had climbed 66.8 points to 2,072.7, breaking through the 2,052.3 close recorded on Black Monday for the first time. Since the end of 1988 the Footsie has notched up nearly 250 points.

Shortage of stock and profit-taking dampened prices by mid-afternoon but the FT-SE still finished up 37 points at 2,042.9.

Behind the new appetite is the belief that the London stock market is still some 10 per cent undervalued compared to its New York and European peers. European bourses are considered overvalued after the spectacular recoveries last year. Analysts predict the index, which was

at 2,301 on the Thursday before the October crash, will pull-back this week but then start to climb slowly back to the 2,300 level.

Miss Ruth Hennefeld, European research director with Merrill Lynch, said: "After the crash everybody ran home. Now confidence is creeping back."

Another market-maker estimated that more European money came into London in January than the whole of last year. "Many fund managers were hoping for a window of opportunity to buy cheaply last Friday because they thought the trade figures would be bad. Instead, they tried to get in today before prices run away," he added.

Trading volume was again at record levels with 970 million shares changing hands. However, the net inflow of money into the market was below last week's peak levels at some £100 million. Some 49,000 trades were reported, the closest yet to the pre-crash average of 55,000 a day.

On the foreign exchange markets the dollar closed down against the yen at 129.35. Three month money market rates were unchanged at 13 per cent. Sterling dipped against the dollar at \$1.7615 while the effective index against a basket of currencies firmed 0.1 to 98.2.



One of the most memorable and strangest trading days ever: Geoff Lovelock, a smiling market-maker at Phillips & Drew, the broker, yesterday

Britain 'to fall in line with EEC on merger vetting'

From Michael Dwyer, Brussels

Britain will fall into line with its European partners over the sensitive issue of new European Economic Community powers to vet all large-scale mergers, Lord Young, the Trade Secretary, indicated for the first time yesterday.

After his first meeting with members of the new 17-strong European Commission, Lord Young said that while Britain retained reservations about the proposed merger control regulation, it accepted the necessity of avoiding "double jeopardy", where mergers had to be vetted by both national and Community authorities.

Lord Young suggested that it might be possible to reach an agreement whereby large mergers were vetted by the Commission, while smaller mergers would be left to national bodies such as the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. "We're gradually getting there," he said.

Lord Young gave no indication of the turnover threshold that might trigger a Com-

mission investigation, which he said would be the subject of further negotiations later this year. The Government's apparent change of heart follows the announcement last week by Sir Leon Brittan, the new Commissioner for Competition Policy, that he would continue his predecessor's campaign for a comprehensive merger control policy.

Referring to opposition from some member states over plans by Toyota, the Japanese car manufacturer, to build a £600 million plant in Britain, Lord Young said that he expected Britain's EEC partners to treat Japanese cars made in Britain as European.

Lord Young dismissed ownership of the new plant as "irrelevant", and said that Toyota would be required to satisfy the Community's local content requirements. He said that Britain would adhere to the EEC's new regime on government start-up subsidies - under which government

aid greater than £8 million sterling has to acquire prior approval by the Commission - but pointed out that Toyota would have to build the proposed new plant in one of the regions before it would qualify for government assistance.

Dismissing as "absolute nonsense" claims by the Labour Party that the 1992 programme would lead to a fall of some £2 billion in Britain's industrial production, Lord Young said that the Government had done more than any other member state to foster a climate of enterprise and prepare business for the internal market.

He also said the Government would resist any attempts to introduce so-called European Company Statute, facilitating varying degrees of worker participation in company decision-making, insisting that what might be good for West Germany was not necessarily good for Britain.

Blue Arrow postpones publication of figures

By Cliff Feltham

Blue Arrow, the employment agency group where Mr Tony Berry, recently lost his executive role, has unexpectedly delayed publication of its final profit figures for seven days.

The City had been keenly awaiting the results, due today, after the boardroom turmoil. The company said the figures would now be published on February 7.

The news knocked a further 2p off the shares leaving them at 86p, as dealers suspected that the delay is to prepare the market for even worse profits than already expected. Most analysts who follow the company have downgraded their original expectations from about £110 million to about £75 million or even less.

Mr Bruce Gray, the company secretary, said there was nothing sinister about the delay. "The disruption to the management caused by all the boardroom problems has meant that we have not been able to concentrate 100 per cent on the numbers."

"So at the weekend, when we realized that we might miss the schedule by a day or so, we decided it would be far better to adjourn publication of the figures for a week to give everyone time to complete the job properly. There are no skeletons, the auditors are not resigning, and it has absolutely nothing to do with the County NatWest affair."

However, some analysts believe Mr Mitchell Fromstein, the new chief executive, will throw "everything into the pot".

The delay is also likely to give Mr Fromstein more time to consider restructuring proposals prepared by Lazards.

This could involve disposal of smaller parts of the group, while efforts are made to cement better ties between the British employment agency business and its US manpower operation.

White Paper confirms public spending targets

By Colin Narborough

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has reaffirmed the Government's determination to keep public spending under control, publishing unchanged expenditure targets for the next three years.

A Treasury White Paper confirmed the planning totals which Mr Lawson charted in his autumn statement, although detailed figures showed some minor changes between the individual Whitehall departments.

A small cut - some £200 million - was made in the estimated out-turn for spending in the current financial year, bringing the total to £153.4 billion, compared with £145.7 billion in 1987-88.

The public spending figures have been issued for the first time as separate departmental booklets instead of one document.

Unmoved by forecasts that the Chancellor is heading for a budget surplus £5 billion higher this financial year than the £10 billion he predicted in

the autumn statement, the Treasury said the benefits of falling unemployment and more efficient use of funds were no grounds for relaxing the controls on spending.

The Government anticipates plenty of pressures on public spending in the long term which will call for a firm hand to be kept on expenditure.

In the coming three years, the planning totals for expenditure are set at respectively £167.1 billion, £179.4 billion and £191.6 billion, with privatization proceeds estimated to run at an annual £5 billion for all three years, after £6.1 billion in the current year.

Motorways and trunk roads, health and education and the police and prison-building were already singled out as the main beneficiaries of the public spending plans.

The Home Office is set to receive almost £8 billion in the coming financial year, an increase of £700 million on this year, while the Department of Transport will see its

budget boosted to £5.4 billion from £4.9 billion.

Education and Science will climb to £19.6 billion from £18.4 billion and Health will show a rise to £23.2 billion from £21.7 billion.

Defence, the traditional big-spending department, is billed for only a modest increase - to £20.1 billion after this year's £19.2 billion.

The economic assumptions on which the White Paper is based are unchanged from the autumn statement. The retail price index is seen as rising 5.5 per cent in the year to next September, falling back to 4 per cent in the following year.

The GDP inflation is expected to reach 6.25 per cent this financial year, slowing to 5 per cent next, and to 3 per cent by 1991-92.

The unemployed are expected to decrease to an average 1.9 million in 1989-90 from the current 2.1 million, but the jobless level is seen as holding steady for the following two years.

Details of GPG share deals known 'for past six months'

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

City regulators investigating the Guinness Peat affair have had, for six months, comprehensive information about the share dealings executed through James Capel, Phillips & Drew and Rothschild Inc.

Although details of some GPG share deals were given to the Bank of England last June in an anonymous tip-

off, a fuller picture of the alleged price support operation emerged only after the Exchange started an inquiry.

The information given to the Bank encompassed only one set of dealings in GPG shares carried out by Equitior or companies allegedly connected with it.

It contained details of sev-

eral block purchases believed to have been carried out in December 1987.

On being shown this evidence, the Exchange examined its own transaction records of stock market dealings and discovered a second set of GPG share trades, believed to have been carried out last February.

Raiders ride off into the sunset

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Two of the United States' best-known corporate raiders have suddenly gone "soft", raising fears on Wall Street that the new breed of buccaners who thrived on junk bonds and hostile takeovers may become extinct.

Alternatively, there is widespread speculation that the raiders will be cloned in Europe, where management-led buyouts and hostile takeovers are beginning to flourish.

Whatever the outcome, the announcement by Mr T Boone Pickens that he is hanging up his spurs as a corporate raider to retire to a more genteel existence as a solid financial citizen was greeted with nostalgia.

There was something about Mr Pickens, with his populist shareholders' rights proposals and 10-gallon hats, which conjured up images of western frontiers and the robber barons of old.

It was equally surprising when Mr Carl Icahn, a less flamboyant but equally determined raider, announced a peace treaty over the weekend with Texaco, the huge oil company he has been stalking for more than a year.

After a marathon negotiating session between Mr Icahn and Mr James Kinneer, Texaco's president, which



Icahn: "Peace is better than war"

began at 3pm on Saturday and did not end until 9am on Sunday, a truce was announced, ending their year-old feud.

Mr Icahn, who is one of the largest Texaco shareholders, with 16.6 per cent of the total, signed an agreement barring him for seven years from either purchasing more stock or making a takeover bid. He also agreed to stop agitating publicly for changes in the company and the way it was managed. Texaco, as its part of the agreement, said that it would spend an estimated \$2.4 billion (£1.4 billion) on a plan to reward shareholders for which Mr Icahn had pressed. "Peace is better

than war," a mollified Mr Icahn said after the agreement was announced.

Mr Icahn's remarks signalled a more conciliatory approach in his investment strategy, said Wall Street analysts.

Meanwhile, Mr Pickens made it plain that he was retiring from the raiding business altogether.

Using a "we" which sounded quite imperial, Mr Pickens told congressional officials: "We have not been in a hostile tender offer for over a year now and it is very unlikely that we will go back into that arena again."

Why? "We just feel that there are other things that we would rather focus our attention on," Mr Pickens said.

His change in attitude reflected a strong bias in Congress against highly leveraged takeovers, and the new emphasis of the Bush Administration on long-term corporate investment and planning strategies, officials said.

"There is a new wind blowing in Washington which does not favour the get rich quick, plundering style of investment which we saw in the early 1980s," said a Wall Street analyst.

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TEMPUS

Bullough furnishes proof it is more than a face in the crowd

[REDACTED]

Tootal's rejection throws down gauntlet to Goldberg

By John Bell, City Editor

Tootal has thrown down the gauntlet to its largest single shareholder, Mr. Abe Goldberg, the Australian businessman, who owns 14.4 per cent of the group.

By rejecting the details of a shares-for-assets swap proposed by Mr. Goldberg, the textiles group has effectively invited the Australian either to sell his shares or to repeat his 1985 attempt at a hostile takeover.

Tootal, headed by Mr. John Craven, who is also chief executive of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, has issued a scathing account of its decision to send Mr. Goldberg away empty handed.

The proposals were delivered to Tootal last week on the day Mr. Goldberg revealed his stake had been increased from 9.2 per cent to 14.4 per cent.

Sir Michael Sandberg, the former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Group, and Mr. Richard Wiesener, an Australian tax consultant, both of whom are advisers to Mr. Goldberg, met Mr. Craven.

Their offer was that Tootal should acquire Mr. Goldberg's Australian textile interests for around 20 per cent of Tootal's shares. Mr. Craven reported the details in outline and they were considered by a full meeting of the Tootal board on Friday. The offer was formally declined on Saturday.

"For commercial reasons we had to consider the proposals fully. But one of the reasons why we are making progress in a difficult sector is that we have been avoiding high-cost production areas and ensuring flexibility of sourcing," said Mr. Geoffrey Maddrell, Tootal's chief executive.

The Tootal board also considered the impact of Australia's moves to reduce tariff barriers and eliminate import quotas as part of its policy to liberalize trade. "These moves will expose Australia more directly to the force of competition from low-cost producing areas," said Mr. Maddrell.

"It would be wholly inconsistent for Tootal to acquire a large group of Australian domestically-oriented textile and clothing businesses with significant local manufacturing, particularly as a number of those businesses had been sold to Mr. Goldberg for that very reason," said Tootal in a statement yesterday.

The board also disliked the idea of taking on board a single powerful new shareholder.

John Craven who has thrown out a challenge to Goldberg



John Craven who has thrown out a challenge to Goldberg

Chapman seeks share suspension

Chapman Industries, the Kent envelope maker, has asked for its shares to be suspended. A bid is widely expected for the company, which revealed last week that it had received a number of approaches.

At the suspension price of 350p a share the company is worth £15.3 million on the stock market.

The company recently passed its interim dividend, after announcing half-year losses of £278,000 against a previous £617,000 profit.

Sterling cuts borrowing

Sterling, the wholly-owned US subsidiary of Ramers, the jeweller, has sold \$75 million (£42.6 million) of credit receivables at face value to National Bank of North Carolina. The transaction is neutral in terms of profit and loss account and the proceeds have been used to repay outstanding bank borrowings.

FSM move

Ford Sellar Morris, the property group, is lining up a takeover of London & Overseas Land, the unlisted property investment company. Members of the family which speak for 74 per cent of London & Overseas Land are backing the deal.

Minty passes

Minty is again passing the interim dividend for the 26 weeks to October 29 after reporting a pre-tax loss of £168,000, up from £115,000. There was an operating loss of £71,000 against an operating profit of £9,000 last time.

Payout ahead

Continental Assets Trust is increasing its final dividend to 0.35p for the year to end-December from 0.1p, after earnings per share rose from 0.12p to 0.42. Revenue before tax rose to £108,000 from £58,000.

Profits fall

Half-time pre-tax profits to end-October at Textured Jersey fell to £422,000 from £605,000 although turnover rose to £11.36 million from £10.34 million. The interim was maintained at 2.5p.

£5.5m buy

MTM, the specialty chemicals manufacturer, is paying £5.5 million for JD Campbell & Sons, the insecticides and fungicides manufacturer.

COMMENT David Brewerton

Bowater under the bridge angers Opax

Bowater Industries has got itself off to a remarkably bad start with its Norton Opax with its mix-up over the purchase — contrary to the takeover code — of a miserable million Opax shares, in the same week it clinched the purchase of Robert Maxwell's 24.4 per cent holding. The boys at Bowater, who include the former BTR finance man Norman Ireland, said they had hoped to keep alongside Opax and cook up cosy deals to their mutual benefit. Now, they are head-to-head in a confrontation which is looking like the opening stages of a takeover battle.

The whole matter could have been quietly put to bed, without anyone, except those involved and the Takeover Panel, being any the wiser. Bowater would simply have sold its extra million shares without fuss into a rising market and that would have been an end to it.

Opax's decision to reject that solution in favour of seeking an order, which stands little chance of success, requiring Bowater to divest shares down to below 15 per cent does not square with the "welcome" it gave its new shareholder less than a week ago. Nor does it square with Opax's statement that it was having "friendly" talks with Bowater, exploring mutually beneficial opportunities.

By the same token, Bowater's own comments that it was coming to Opax with a ploughshares-and-olive branch approach, rather than with guns blazing

and bugles blaring, does not tally with a market raid which picked up a million shares. Richard Hanwell, Opax chief executive, is probably overstating the Bowater position by describing the purchase, as he did yesterday, as "a deliberate and flagrant breach of the City Code", but the purchase could only ever be seen as a hostile act unless it was carried out with the previous agreement of Opax.

The full Panel meeting tomorrow is likely to confirm its executive ruling that the million share deal should be undone, but it is most unlikely to insist on any further divestment. It will almost certainly emerge that the share purchase arose from a mistake or a misunderstanding, although how anyone in a position to give the buying order could be unaware of the consequences is likely to remain a mystery.

The Panel may also spell out the length of time that Bowater has to sit on its hands after its "no present intention to bid" statement of last week. But one aspect of this uncertain affair does seem at least a reasonable speculation. Bowater will either have to bid, or sell. After the events of the past week, it can no longer hold to the line that it is happy to remain a minority shareholder any more than Opax can claim to be happy with the shareholding.

With hindsight, Opax might have sooner Mr Maxwell hadn't sold.

The Achilles' heel at GEC

So far, Lord Weinstock has waged a faultless campaign in the battle for control of Plessey. He coolly negotiated Sir John Clark's efforts to enmesh the bid in the bureaucracy of European regulators and carefully priced a potential foe, General Electric of the US, from the abortive Metson consortium. By emerging in partnership with GE he not only destroyed Metson's credibility, but also added further substance to the image of GEC as a growing international force in the world-wide electronics industry.

But the latest High Court battle between GEC and Plessey over the future of GPT, their joint telecommunications venture, may just prove to be Weinstock's Achilles' heel.

It is desperately difficult for laymen to predict the outcome of matters to be decided on narrow points of law. But those experienced in corporate alliances between international companies take the view that Plessey ought to have a powerful case to present to the court. For it is always in the minds of prudent managers to protect their interests and those of their shareholders should even the most harmonious of joint ventures unexpectedly turn sour in the future.

Given the fierce competition between Plessey and GEC in the past and the history of the failed, hostile GEC bid for

Plessey, it would be surprising indeed if both parties had not considered carefully what might arise if, at some stage, the two partners were to fall out with each other. It is Plessey's view that the mere offer to change the nature of the joint telecoms venture through the Siemens/GEC bid immediately triggers an option for Plessey to buy GEC out of the partnership. The court, of course, will have the last word.

Analysts believe that Plessey would seek a buyer for GPT and invest the proceeds in its efforts to expand its defence businesses at home and, especially, in the US. If the Metson valuation of GPT — £1.8 billion — is any guide to the likely price, Plessey should have scope to make a substantial acquisition or three.

The most intriguing thought is that Plessey might do as Lord Weinstock did with GE and turn Siemens from foe to friend by selling it the business of GPT. There are other possibilities. For example, AT&T, keen to expand in Europe, might also view favourably a chance to gain a pre-1992 foothold in an increasingly important market-place. Either way, it is doubtful whether Siemens would view a bid for Plessey minus its telecom interests with the same enthusiasm as it does for a bid for the whole group.

Ultramar says it will repel bids

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Ultramar, the British independent oil company which has a network of refineries and petrol stations in Canada and on the West Coast of the United States, yesterday said that it would fight off any takeover attempt.

Its shares have risen over the past week from 250p to 311p on speculation that a French-Canadian group is likely to make a full offer at 350p a share and then break the company up.

The group, Novorco, Unigeco and Banque Paribas, has built up a share of 4.27 per cent in the company.

The companies involved have been seeking to put together a consortium to bid for the group and ARCO of the US is thought to have been interested in taking up the 14 per cent stake in the company held by Sir Ron Brierley, the New Zealand entrepreneur.

Ultramar has been a consistent target of takeover talk.

Temps, page 22

GT Management on verge of deal

By Wolfgang Mänchau

GT Management, the international fund management firm, which suffered a collapse in profits and three main board resignations last year, is understood to be on the verge of announcing a deal which would leave a foreign financial institution in control.

GT shares were suspended at 178p yesterday morning pending an announcement, after a rise in its shares of about 10p during last week. This compares to a trading level of under 130p in September.

An announcement is expected shortly, but Bank in Liechtenstein was among those thought to be a potential suitor. Other market speculation last night focused on Japanese and US financial institutions.

The news of the proposed bid came only three months after Mr David FitzWilliam-Lay, the chief executive, told *The Times*: "We have received a number of approaches, but none is in the interest of shareholders. There

are great benefits to remaining independent."

The Times revealed in September that GT Management was involved in takeover talks with about seven international banks.

GT, which had suffered badly from the stock market crash in 1987, lost three top-directors last year, Mr Robert Boyd and Mr Mark St Giles, the two former joint managing directors, and Mr Roger Yates, who was in charge of British investment management.

In November, GT revealed a drop in half-time profits from £8.5 million to £2.7 million, as a result of the harsher climate in the financial services industry.

A takeover of GT, whose shares carry a multiple of 20, could herald a spate of takeovers in a fragmented sector, according to City analysts. One analyst has forecast that within 10 years all the top 10 unit trust companies are likely to be owned by large insurance companies or banks.

Jobs to go at Swiss Bank Corp

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Further City redundancies are on the way, with Swiss Bank Corporation carrying out a review of its London operations which will lead to job losses. How many employees will go has not yet been settled, the bank said.

"The relevant business heads have been asked to review their operation's performance and strategies in accordance with the normal planning process," the bank said.

It added that a newspaper report claiming that redundancies were likely to reach several hundred was vastly exaggerated. The group did not plan a withdrawal from any of its British-based businesses.

According to the report, most of the job losses are likely to come from Swiss Bank's stockbroking operation, the old Savory Milin whose name ceased to be used this month.

Euroclerosis fears recede with 1992

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The move to a single European market from 1992 has already dispelled fears of Euroclerosis and made Europeans much more optimistic over economic growth, the annual World Economic Forum heard in Davos, Switzerland.

The idea had grown that European economies had become inflexible, could not grow fast without running into severe problems and could not respond to the technical challenges of Japan and the

United States. But growth has already accelerated and American delegates said there was much greater confidence in Europe than there was even a year ago.

Partly on the strength of that development, the mood at the meeting of 1,000 business and political personalities was much more cheerful than a year ago, soon after the worldwide stock market crash, with the feeling that prospects for the world economy are now brighter and beset by

fewer problems than for many years past.

"We are entering a new phase of long-term growth in output after two decades of stagnation," Mr Raymond Barre, a former French prime minister and a co-chairman of the week-long forum, said.

The old problems of the US budget deficit, imbalances in world trade, protectionism and the Third World debt crisis remain, but there is already a feeling that some of these are being tackled. The

main worry of delegates was the US budget deficit and what President Bush will do about it. His campaign declaration "Read my lips. No new taxes" has echoed in the congress centre.

"Bush has thin lips, so it may be we didn't read them correctly," said one European delegate.

Mr David Mulford, the US Treasury Under Secretary, pledged there would be news "very, very soon" on how Mr Bush would tackle the budget.

Maxwell trims his sails

Given that he has no fewer than seven children, publisher Robert Maxwell clearly has good cause to be thankful that he is not a woman. Speaking in Edinburgh yesterday, at the presentation of the final accounts for the 1988 Commonwealth Games — which he stepped in to rescue — Maxwell announced that he would be cutting back on his charitable work as well as other routine business activities, in order to focus all his energies on fulfilling the strategic goals of the Maxwell group. "It has been said of me that my greatest weakness is that I cannot say no, as the experience of the Commonwealth Games vividly demonstrated — or, as one colleague put it to me, if I were a woman, I would always be pregnant." Regarding speculation that he might, heaven forbid, now have one eye on retirement, Maxwell, aged 65, added: "I am past the normal retirement age for men and I feel that I have not stopped for at least the past 30 years. I feel well and vigorous — but I cannot know how long health and energy will hold out. So I have concluded that I must focus all of what remains of them on the core priorities of our business."

Scrum downer

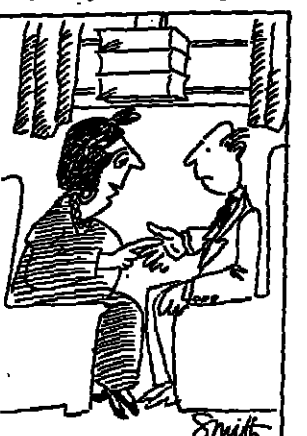
Corporate hospitality seems to have become a victim of its own success. Such was the demand for tickets at Twickenham last year that one of the companies offering rugby packages was unable to pro-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Return of the native

Phillips & Drew clearly does not bear a grudge if its employees leave. Edward Knox, aged 31, who left P&D in 1986 to become joint head of sales at Morgan Grenfell, is set to return. One of the 450 laid off by Morgan, he is due to start at P&D again on March 6. He will be a director of the firm and a specialist salesman responsible for en-

vide admission to the game. More than 400 people learned 10 minutes before kick-off that they had no tickets. With this Saturday's Calcutta Cup match between England and Scotland in mind, Richard Scott, managing director of Langston Scott, a corporate hospitality broker, says: "It



"And this line says: 'Get into equities'."

gineering and electronic products, complementing a combined team of sales analysts. "This represents a considerable strengthening of our engineering and electronics capability," says P&D director Geoffrey Redman-Brown. "We are trying to raise our profile in the company analysis field, to improve our standing in the Exet ratings."

would be very embarrassing to entertain clients to a day out without being able to see the match. I advise anyone who has bought a package — and prices can be as much as £349 per person — to contact the company they've purchased it from and ask to see the tickets."

Lease said ...

As someone who finds any legal document worse than a dose of chloroform I await with keen interest an innovative move by City solicitors DJ Freeman & Co to introduce commercial lease agreements which everyone can understand. Paul Clark, a partner in the property department of the firm, believes this should cut from months to days the time spent by landlords, tenants and professional advisers hammering out an agreement. He adds: "It will also reduce the chance of future litigation because there will be less doubt over legal meanings and intentions."

BR fund in the Monet

If British Rail was as well-run as its pension fund there would, methinks, be no talk of privatization. The fund, which is known to have made a sizeable investment in fine art, clearly made a shrewd move when, in 1979, it bought a painting by Monet. The work, depicting the church of Santa Maria Della Salute in Venice, was bought for £253,000. At a sale at Sotheby's on April 4 it is expected to fetch more than £4 million. The fund will also be selling works by, among others, Renoir, Cezanne, Pissarro and Van Gogh which, with the Monet, should raise at least £20 million.

Eyes had it?

Yet another side-effect of all those computerized dealing screens has been discovered. In the US, people who sit and stare at computer screens all day are, it has been given lessons in blinking by an expert who has been studying eye disorders among VDU operators. Professor Edward Loewenstein, of the New England College of Optometry, who is running the four-week courses, says once every three seconds is the ideal blinking rate. This keeps the eye dust-free. However workers who stare at screens tend to blink less than normal and thus develop eye problems. But if you cannot bear to avert your gaze from your dealing screen for even that split second, try winking instead.

Carol Leonard

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Late profit-taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end February 10. Contango day February 13. Settlement day February 20.
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 24)

Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

From your Portfolio gold card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily or accumulator dividend figures. If it matches or better this figure you have won outright or a share of the daily or accumulator prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00
11	Federated Hse	100.00	0.00
12	Nicholson Brown	100.00	0.00
13	Fin An Dev	100.00	0.00
14	IMI (est)	100.00	0.00
15	Britannia Sevens	100.00	0.00
16	ASW	100.00	0.00
17	Luxor Gex	100.00	0.00
18	Jardine Math	100.00	0.00
19	Meyer Int	100.00	0.00
20	Belzon	100.00	0.00
21	Rush & Tompkins	100.00	0.00
22	Harland & Watson	100.00	0.00
23	Reynold Up	100.00	0.00
24	Environmental	100.00	0.00
25	Glaxo	100.00	0.00
26	General Motor	100.00	0.00
27	Sack Ship	100.00	0.00
28	Cater Allen	100.00	0.00
29	AMI Health	100.00	0.00
30	EMAP	100.00	0.00
31	Robinson	100.00	0.00
32	Len	100.00	0.00
33	Castle Combe	100.00	0.00
34	Hullough	100.00	0.00
35	Five Oaks	100.00	0.00
36	Lon & Metro	100.00	0.00
37	Dav	100.00	0.00
38	Amstron	100.00	0.00
39	Indegroup	100.00	0.00
40	Macarby	100.00	0.00
41	Sovereign 'A'	100.00	0.00
42	Farnate Comms	100.00	0.00
43	Bolton	100.00	0.00
44	Chemistry	100.00	0.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

UNDATED

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

INDEX LINKED

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

1989	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

BREWERIES

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

BUILDING, ROADS

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

FOODS

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

FINANCE, LAND

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

HOTELS, CATERERS

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D

No.	Company	Close	Change
1	AR Food (est)	100.00	0.00
2	Coatex	100.00	0.00
3	McKerrin	100.00	0.00
4	Barclays (est)	100.00	0.00
5	Lawer	100.00	0.00
6	Westland	100.00	0.00
7	Enth	100.00	0.00
8	Adicore	100.00	0.00
9	Waters	100.00	0.00
10	Sustron	100.00	0.00

Page 2 of 2

In all accounts of the hunt for the hidden treasure of the late Fox Talbot, his bride, Constance, was a constant presence for a long time after their marriage in 1839, and in their departmental work, so that as Mr. Fox Talbot could vote in the House of Commons, Bill, Constance probably was not greatly amused. As compensation for his sketching and mounting of mountain scenery, Fox Talbot's wife, Constance, was rather of a thought-out woman. James was rather of a blunderer. She was, in fact, a very intelligent, well-educated woman, and a "spinster" in the old-fashioned sense. She was a very good housewife, and a very good mother. She was a very good friend to the poor, and a very good friend to the sick. She was a very good friend to the old, and a very good friend to the young. She was a very good friend to the whole world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

المجلس الوطني للثقافة والفنون والآداب

Bridegroom with a great idea

On January 31, 1839, William Fox Talbot's paper announcing his discovery of the negative/positive process for producing photographs was delivered to the Royal Society. Alan Hamilton relates how he turned his idea into reality

It all appears to have begun on the honeymoon. William Henry Fox Talbot promised to take his bride Constance to Lake Como for a long holiday after their marriage in 1833, but he delayed their departure for some months so that, as MP for Chippenham, he could vote in the second Reform Bill. Constance, presumably, was not greatly amused.

As compensation, they stayed away for all of five months sketching amid the glorious mountain scenery of northern Italy. Constance, as befitted a well brought-up young lady of her times, was rather good at it.

She was, in fact, much better than her husband. His results, he admitted, were "melancholy to behold". So he employed a camera lucida, then a popular device consisting of lens, mirror and ground-glass screen, which projected an image on to the screen as an aid to the amateur artist. For the really untalented, this paper could be substituted for the screen, and the image traced through it.

How useful it would be, William thought, if the image could somehow be made permanent. Back home at Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire, he set his brilliant and disciplined scientific mind to work.

As with most inventions, Fox Talbot was not the only one to have the idea. In 1802 Tom Wedgwood, son of the master potter Josiah, had experimented with silver salts to produce an image that he thought would be a useful aid to putting patterns on plates. However, though he produced an image, he could not fix it. The silver salts kept getting darker until the image disappeared in a thick fog of black.

The property of silver salts to darken in daylight had been known for generations, but until Fox Talbot and his contemporaries set out to find a way of recording a permanent image it had been thought of merely as a curiosity of no conceivable use, and unlikely to be the key to turning base metals into gold.

The principle of the camera had also been known for centuries. Ancient Arabian astronomers observed that a pinhole in a shutter or curtain could project an image of the sun, and the idea had been developed over centuries with lenses and prisms to create the camera obscura as an artists' tool. Wedgwood was far closer than

he knew to inventing photography. Had he used a simple ammonia solution at the crucial moment, he could have fixed his image permanently. But it never occurred to him, and nor did it, perhaps surprisingly, to the greatest chemist of the day, Sir Humphrey Davy, who wrote up Wedgwood's experiments for the Royal Institution. Another problem for Wedgwood was that his exposures lasted up to three days, which would not have been much use for photographing the Derby winner passing the post.

In France, other experimenters, notably Niepce and Daguerre, were on the same track. Louis Nicéphore was an artist, an entrepreneur, and a dabbler. He discovered the daguerreotype process of capturing and fixing an image on a

As a disciplined scientist, Fox Talbot felt this breakthrough was merely a beginning, and that many problems remained, not least the exceedingly long exposures. But word reached him that Daguerre was ready to unleash his similar invention on an eager world. Encouraged by his forceful and exceptionally talented mother, Fox Talbot published.

Daguerre was lionized by the French government. It awarded him a handsome pension in return for agreeing to let the process be freely used without licence or royalty fee. In a fit of Anglo-French pique, the only country in the world in which photographers had to pay a licence to use the process was Britain.

Fox Talbot, on the other hand, received nothing, yet generously



Photogenic drawing: one of Fox Talbot's earliest experiments with paper, silver salts and sunshine

agreed that his process could be used freely by all amateurs, although he asked for a fee from professionals who made a living out of the new portraiture. Although the French will always claim that Daguerre was first, just as the Scots will always claim John Logie Baird invented television, it was Fox Talbot's process that survived as the basis of modern photography, and the way of Baird's electro-mechanical television. The key to Fox Talbot's process was that it employed a negative, and therefore any number of positive prints could be taken. "From today, painting is dead," exclaimed the French artist

Delaroche. It was not, of course. Photography freed painting from the need to reproduce exact images and helped to clear the way to everything from the Impressionists to Picasso. The only painters to suffer were the miniaturists, and their trade in portraiture fell off rather badly. Once Fox Talbot's process was published, any number of scientists and dabblers took an interest in it, but it was the man himself who took the next vital step. His paper required exceptionally long exposures and the brightest of sunlight, but he solved the problem in 1840 with his discovery of what he called "exposing fluid", a mixture of silver nitrate and gallic acid.

Exposing fluid made the paper negative vastly more sensitive, reducing exposure times to a few seconds in even overcast daylight. In the earliest experiments the paper was exposed until the image actually became visible. Improvements produced the "latent image", which was created in seconds and was subsequently made visible by the action of chemicals. Fox Talbot had also made the simple but essential discovery that his image could be fixed permanently on the paper by soaking it in a strong salt solution. Commercial photography was up and running.

The first man in Britain to exploit photography's money-making possibilities was a coal merchant, Richard Beard, who took out a licence for the daguerreotype process and offered portraits at two guineas a sitting.

Photography remained a novelty until, like so many other Victorian artefacts and inventions, it was boosted by the Great Exhibition of 1851. Queen Victoria was amused and intrigued, and Prince Albert, a man of insatiable scientific and artistic curiosity, set up a darkroom at Windsor, and allowed Fox Talbot to take pictures of the castle.

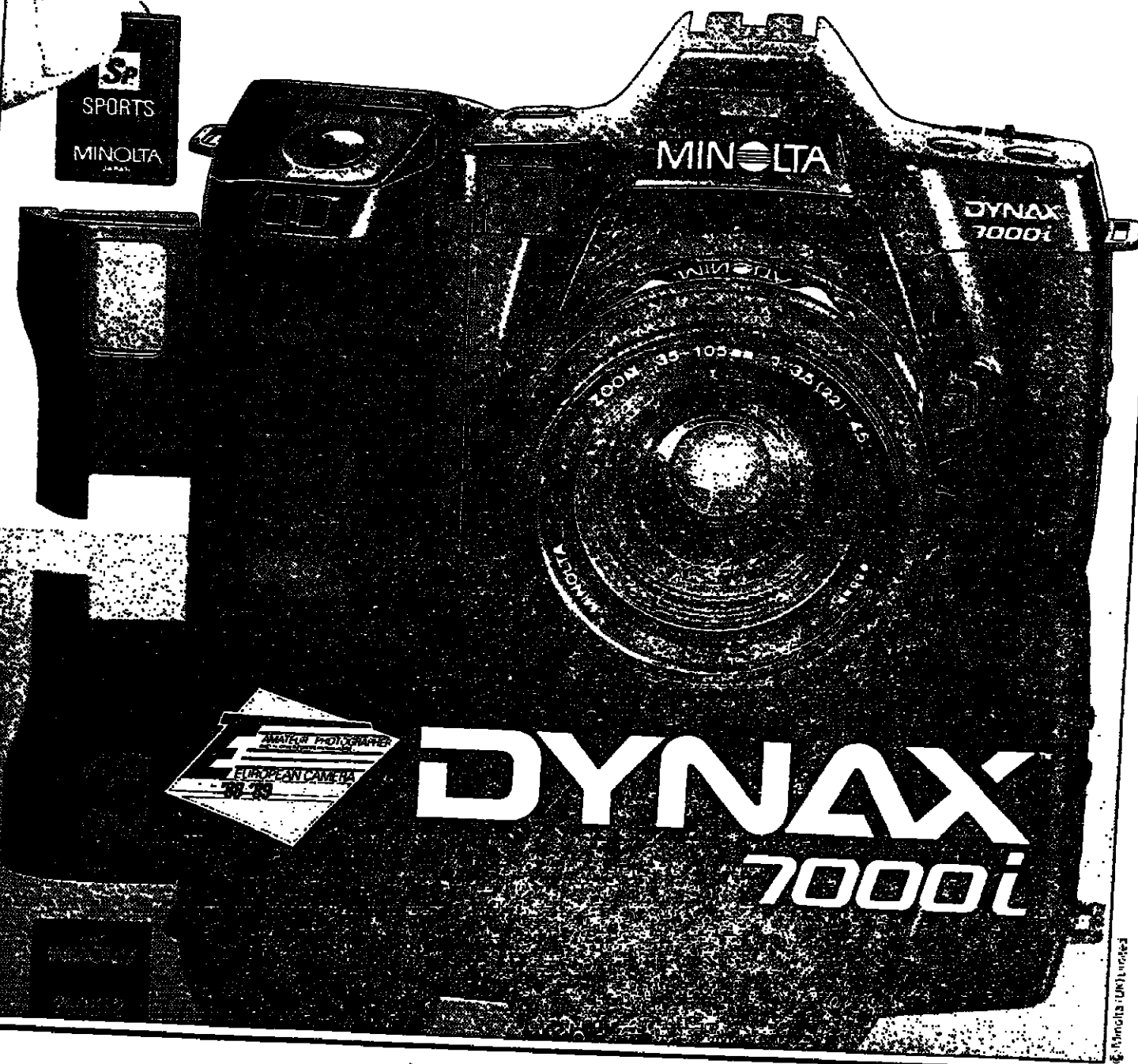
Photographic portraits became highly fashionable. "What would not be the value to our English nobility," wrote Fox Talbot, "of such a record of their ancestors who lived a century ago?"

Celebrations of Fox Talbot's discovery will be held throughout the year, starting tonight with a gala dinner at the Savoy, London, organized by the Royal Photographic Society.



Grim study: the last known photograph of William Fox Talbot, taken by Moffatt of Edinburgh in 1864

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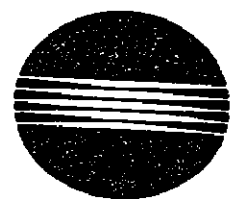
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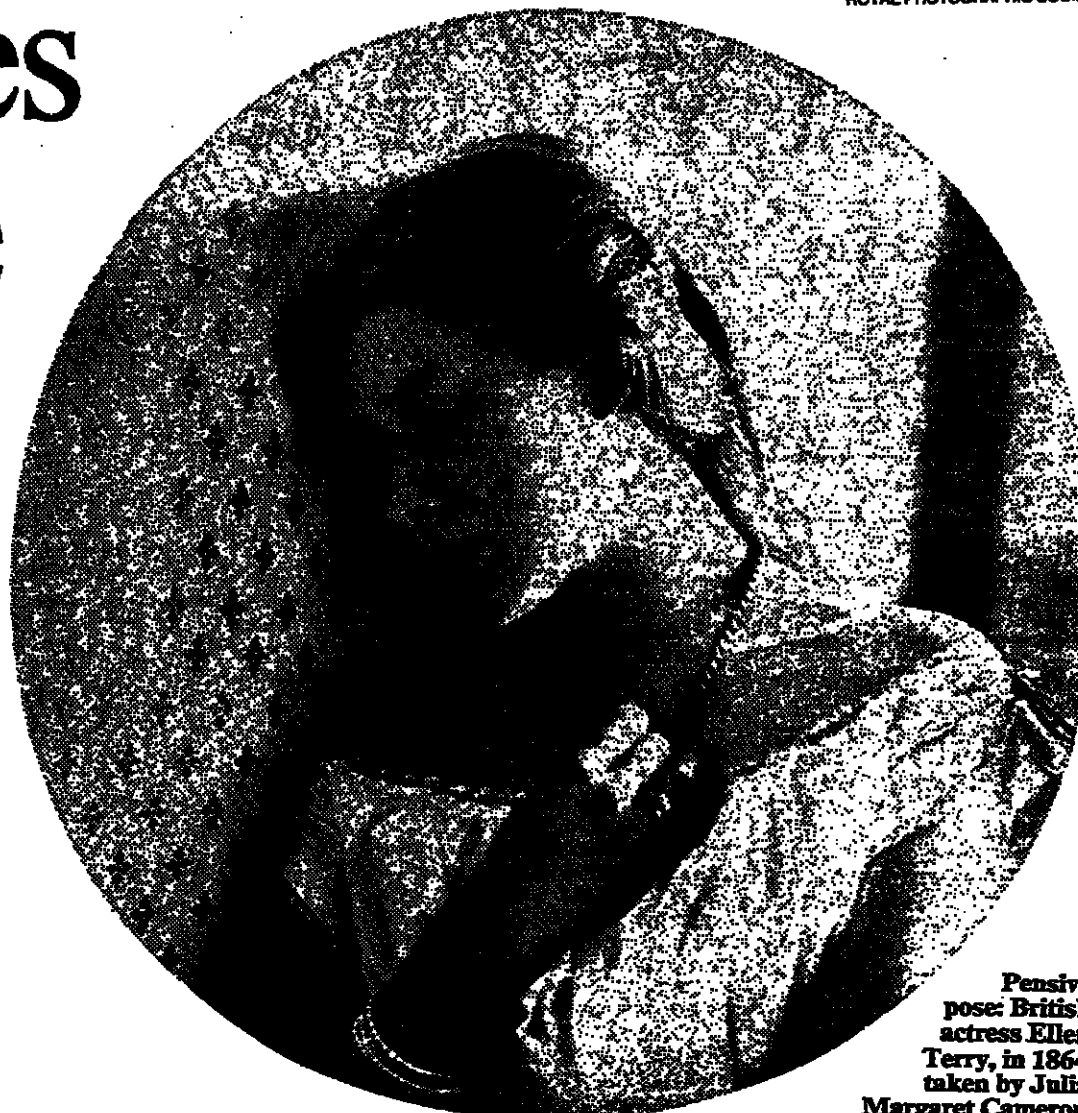
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MINOLTA

The masses get in the picture

Within a few years of the Great Exhibition, everyone was carrying photographs, Alan Hamilton writes. Then came the Eastman revolution



ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Pensive pose: British actress Ellen Terry, in 1864, taken by Julia Margaret Cameron

Improvements during the 1850s helped to bring photography within the reach of all. The daguerotype, with its inability to produce copies, came to its inevitable dead end, while the Fox Talbot process flourished. An important advance was the discovery of how to coat glass plates with light-sensitive material using collodion, a mixture of gun cotton soaked in ether.

Another was the development of a camera that could take up to 16 pictures on one plate. One large photograph was printed, then cut into the individual pictures. The cost tumbled, and the *carte de visite* photograph — so called because an individual portrait was the size of a large visiting card — became a craze.

All and sundry carried a bundle of *carte de visite* pictures and exchanged them with friends rather than people in later years

exchanged cigarette cards. The idea was to build up an album of all one's family, friends and acquaintances, padded out with photographs of the Queen or Prince Albert, or famous views.

Stereoscopic photography, shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, became another craze. No gentleman's study was complete without his cabinet of stereoscopic views. Often the bottom drawer was locked to conceal a collection of what would now be called soft porn. With so many people going off to run the Empire, there was a tremendous demand for portraits to give to the family left behind. But the process was finding other uses — and not least among artists.

David Octavius Hill, an Edinburgh portrait painter, was commissioned to execute a large canvas of all the Church of Scotland ministers who broke away to form the Free Church in

1843. He used the Fox Talbot process, by then known as the Calotype, to record their faces as an *aide memoire*. The photographs are now infinitely more interesting than the painting.

Hill also gave photography a boost by taking beautiful views of his native Edinburgh — of surprising quality considering that cameras and lenses were still crude, and the negative was still made of paper. Photography still suffered from a huge inconvenience that kept it largely in the portrait studio. Every plate had to be coated there and then with wet collodion and exposed immediately. Any photographer who ventured outside had to be accompanied by a wheeled barrel filled with apparatus, and some form of light-tight tent in which to coat his plates.

The final significant advance in the chemistry of the process came in 1871 when

Richard Leach Maddox, a London medical practitioner, proposed that the light-sensitive chemicals be contained in gelatine, which would dry to a hard and permanent film.

It was the last great breakthrough.

Plates could be manufactured, stored and used at any time. No more coating on the spot — alchemy had finally been banished.

Photographic emulsions improved and became more sensitive. Action photography became possible. The photographic process in universal use today is essentially the same — light acting on silver salts contained in a base of gelatine. NASA photographs of the earth from space use the same process.

Pictures of Mars sent back by space probes perhaps owe more to electronics than photography, but the microchips and printed circuits that make the probes work are manufactured by a straightforward photographic process.

Pictures from space were, of course, still a fantasy a century ago, when photography was in the hands of a few dedicated amateurs and the professionals. But in 1880 a people's revolution was started which was to open the way to the camera for the masses. It began when George Eastman, an American bank clerk, read in a British photographic journal of the new gelatine coating process.

With classic Yankee enterprise, he left banking to make a simple hand camera loaded with a 100-exposure roll of film.

All the customer had to do was take the pictures and send the camera, unopened, back to Eastman's factory for the film to be removed and processed.

Looking for a meaningless but catchy word that he could register as his trademark, Eastman dreamed up the nonsense word "Kodak".

From that moment, Fox Talbot's curious and alchemic Victorian invention was destined never to look back.

Constance the better sketcher would be truly astonished.

The revolution goes electronic

Malcolm Brown charts progress into colour and the microchip age but finds the technology is still expensive

The focus of technological change had switched to the United States by the 1880s.

Earlier, the wet collodion process developed by the English sculptor Frederick Scott Archer had dominated photography until the 1870s.

Then in 1871 Richard Maddox had come up with the dry gelatine process. Dry plates were convenient, but they were heavy and breakable, so the race was on to find a better base than glass.

The revolution took place in 1888 when a former bank clerk, George Eastman, changed everything with his box camera using a roll of light-sensitive material instead of a plate and used a roll of light-sensitive material which would allow the photographer to take as many as 100 pictures at one loading.

The first roll was paper but Eastman soon had the patent on a new process for making a roll-up transparent base out of nitrocellulose.

Photography was, of course, still all black and white. Rudimentary colour plates were on sale in 1907,

but it was not until the 1930s that the first really practical colour film, Kodachrome, was produced. Alongside the development of these chemical processes the actual camera also changed. In the early days, before enlarging was discovered, the size of the camera was determined by the size of the photograph required. The photograph would be the same size as the photographic plate. By the 1880s, with the advent of enlarging, you could have smaller cameras.

The real breakthrough came in 1924 when Leitz in Germany brought out the first precision miniature camera, the Leica. Leitz's head researcher, Oskar Barnack, designed the camera

around some 35mm motion picture stock.

Thomas Edison, experimenting with motion pictures, had "invented" 35mm when he had got hold of some of Eastman's roll film and cut it down the middle. Barnack incorporated it back into the camera and 35mm photography was born.

The internal mechanics of the camera also changed. In the early days exposures took anything up to half an hour and the photographer had no need of shutters, but as exposure times were reduced cameras had to be much more sophisticated mechanically.

Perhaps the greatest development was the single-lens reflex camera, which allows the photographer, via a mirror, to see precisely what the camera sees. The light from the lens strikes the mirror and is bounced up on to a little screen into which the photographer looks. At the moment of shooting that mirror shifts and the same lens projects on to the film.

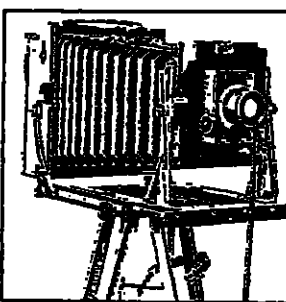
If a different lens is put on the camera, the photographer sees the scene exactly as the new lens will

project it — a far cry from the old viewfinder, which simply "framed" the view from a slightly different angle. So where are we today? The emerging technology of the 1980s is electronic. Electronic recording is being tried as an alternative to chemical recording.

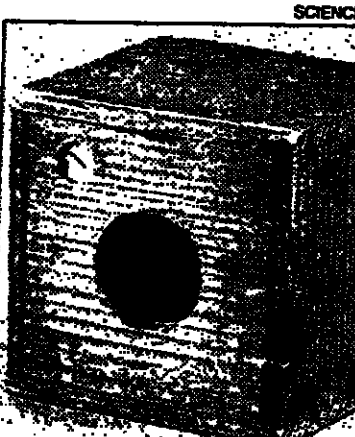
The front part of the camera is exactly the same, but film is replaced by a silicon chip, which responds to the light and sends information to a magnetic disc.

The technology is developing well, but it is still very expensive.

So many will be pleased that it will be a while yet before the traditional photographic film is relegated to the museum.



Bargain Boots the Chemists' "Junior Popular" half-plate camera with polished mahogany, lacquered brass and tripod stand. Price, in 1905: £4 4s (£4 20p)



Earliest known photographic negative, 1835, taken with a home-made camera

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is still expensive

Quiet genius of Lacock Abbey

Alan Hamilton on the great Victorian who created the photographic process still in use today

Lacock is the very model of an English picture-postcard village, almost too good to be true in its National Trust neatness. Americans and Japanese expose millions of feet of film at its warm stone cottages. Yet the lord of the manor, having invented photography in the Abbey up the road, hardly ever took pictures of its

prettiness or its people. The explanation is probably perfectly simple; like any serious photographer today, he did not want the curious peasantry swarming around his apparatus and getting in the way of his art. Within the confines of his

own estate at Lacock Abbey, however, he was master of his own domain, and his photographs of his estate workers are among the earliest portraits in existence.

Born at Melbury, Dorset, in 1800, Fox Talbot was the son of a professional soldier and a highly intelligent mother. He showed early brilliance and an aptitude for classics and mathematics, and was an outstanding scholar at Harrow school and at Cambridge. By the age of 31, he was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

His father having died when Fox Talbot was an infant, he was destined to inherit the Lacock estate when he was 21. But it was in serious debt. He took over the estate in 1827, enjoying an income of £1,100 a year from its farm rents. He was later to complain that developing the photographic process had cost him £5,000 of his own money. In an effort to recoup some of it, he set up the first-ever photographic shop in Reading, hoping to catch the stagecoach trade by selling prints of his early pictures, and his photography book, *The Pencil of Nature*.

The shop was not a success and closed after a short period. The public thought his pictures were simply engravings.

At Lacock he was clearly well-regarded by his own estate workers, probably because he paid them over the then going rate for agricultural labour.

Wiltshire was suffering a spate of agricultural riots, with workers' destroying the new-fangled farm machinery that threatened their livelihoods. No such Luddism destroyed the peace of Lacock.

Fox Talbot was a trained scientist, whose interests extended from botany to Egyptology, from astronomy to mathematics. In the abbey grounds he planted many exotic specimens — American black walnuts, Judas trees and swamp cypresses — some still there. He was a voluminous correspondent, and 10,000 of his letters are still in existence. He was in regular contact with most of the other leading scientists of his day, including Michael Faraday and Charles Babbage.

One thing that Fox Talbot clearly appreciated was light. Among the jumble of medieval, Renaissance, and 18th-century gothic of the Abbey, he remodelled the south front to create a gallery with three oriel windows; one of those windows entered history as the subject of the oldest known photographic negative.

Robert Lassam, curator of the museum at Lacock, suspects that Fox Talbot was a shy man, withdrawn and wrapped up in his science, although undoubtedly kindly and devoted to his family.

He seems to have ventured into the village only rarely, although he travelled frequently and far," says Lassam. "He was quite happy to set up his apparatus and take photographs of Nelson's Column being built in Trafalgar Square, or

of Hungerford Bridge.

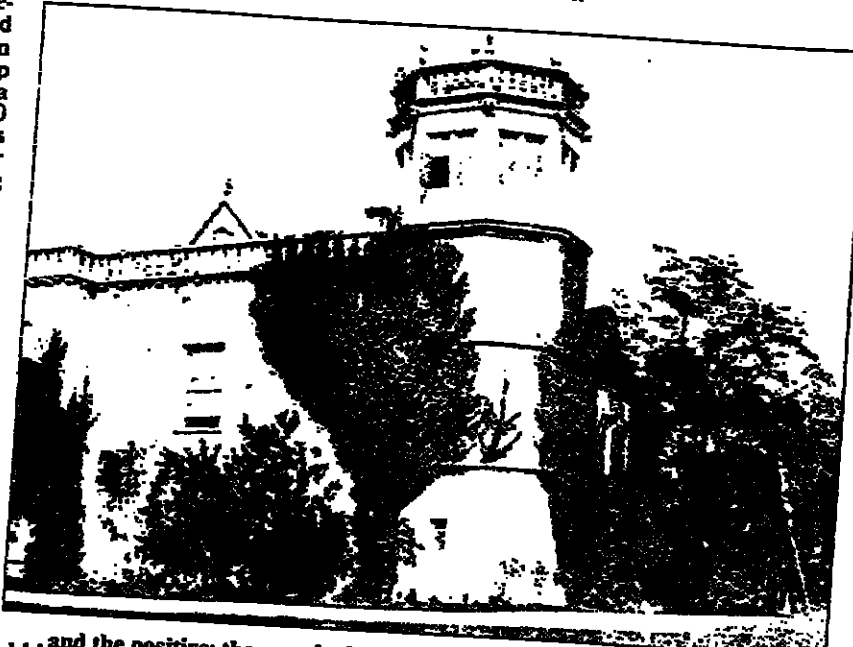
"Perhaps he felt he was on safe and neutral ground in London, where there were none of his tenants consumed with curiosity about what he was up to."

He was also, it would appear, a

perfectionist, obstinate and finicky, whether experimenting with early electricity, translating Assyrian script, or refining the formula for his "exciting fluid" which brought photographic exposures down from days to seconds. His analytical approach extended to his spiritual life, although religion did not greatly touch him.



The negative: William Fox Talbot's photograph of Lacock Abbey, in 1846...



...and the positive: the amazingly detailed print taken from the paper negative

Unsung heroes of the industry

Few photographers can become a household name, writes Malcom Brown. Backroom workers will always be needed

There are 12,000 professional photographers in Britain and about twice that number of photographic technicians. The stars of the profession — the Baileys, the Snowdens, the McCullins — can be counted in single figures.

Most photographers make their living at the workaday end of the business. They do portraits and weddings — reckoned to account for at least 50 per cent of the profession — or are specialists in such areas as medicine, science or forensic photography. The last are the strong-stomached brigade who take scene-of-crime pictures.

Untutored technical skill will occasionally win a young person a place in a studio, but jobs are few, so competition is fierce. There are two main ways to train: part-time, having already got a job as a studio assistant, or on a full-time degree, certificate or diploma course. The range of possible qualifications runs from City and Guilds and BTEC (Business and Technician Edu-

cation Council) to honours degrees.

Some branches of the profession demand minimum entrance qualifications. So a trainee Press photographer, for example, usually needs five GCSEs or O-levels.

The different types of photography require very different aptitudes. The Press photographer must be technically competent, but this skill alone is not enough, nor even necessarily the most important requirement. Some of the best Press pictures are those that have broken all the technical rules but have captured the essence of an event. The sheer misery on a child's face in Vietnam or the shifty look in a politician's eye says more than words ever could.

The medical photographer,

who works with medical illustrators, will need a special feel for colours and textures. His pictures will often be used in textbooks or as diagnostic aids by doctors, so the ability to pick out and highlight often minute detail with precision is crucial. The scientific photographer may have to learn techniques, such as photomicroscopy.

Material rewards vary enormously. A top fashion or advertising photographer can pull in £1,000-plus for a single day's work, while someone new out of college with a diploma or degree might expect between

£5,500 and £6,500 a year. Many photographers are wholly or partly freelance, so their lives can be risky but are usually full of variety.

Photography is mostly a craft, but in its upper reaches it crosses the dividing line into art. Some degree courses are more biased towards the artistic and, at the pinnacle, London's Royal College of Art probably scoops up the best of the aspirant artists. There are 10 applications for every one of the 10 postgraduate MA places available there annually.

"We are taking in a small number of individual artists who

use photography," says Michael Langford, the RSA's head of photography, "and giving them two years' development, so that when they go out, people come to them for their sort of photography, rather than them having to fit into the normal 'can you do this' kind of thing."

"In an ideal world — and it sounds slightly arrogant, I must admit — we have 10 people going out each year with a rather individual style and an original way of looking at things."

Photographic technicians provide the back-up services, from

simple developing to highly skilled jobs such as retouching. The competition to get into photographic technician work is less strong than it is in photography and the rewards are, by and large, more modest. At the top end a very skilled technician will certainly earn at least £10,000 a year.

There is a wide variety of jobs. The photo-finishing laboratories are big employers. These laboratories service the enormous amateur film market. The key is fast turnaround and much of the processing is highly automated, so the skills called on are relatively low-level.

Further up the scale are the professional processing laboratories, which cater for professional photographers and therefore take a more individual

approach. Higher-level skills are usually required in these labs. Among the most specialized tasks are dye transfer printing and composite transparency making.

Outside the processing industry itself, hospitals, research laboratories and TV companies often demand very special technical skills.

Photo-finishing does not usually require any formal educational qualifications. Photographic technicians working in professional processing laboratories can aim for qualifications such as City and Guilds or the BTEC National Certificate in Photography and Photographic Laboratory Skills, run at Kingsway College.

If the emphasis moves during this decade from chemical to electronic processes — the most advanced cameras in Japan already use a microchip instead of film — the skills required of technicians could change radically.



PHOTOGRAPHY WASN'T MUCH FUN UNTIL KODAK CAME ALONG.

No wonder people looked so solemn in early photographs.

They had to sit still for several minutes in blazing sunshine, their faces whitened with flour, to be captured by the first daguerreotypes of the early nineteenth century.



On the Beach, 1905

It wasn't until 1888 and the arrival of the 'Kodak', the world's first hand-held camera, that photography really became popular.

The 'Kodak' was so small and light it could be taken anywhere. People could be captured in natural poses and everyone felt

they could take photographs.

Since then cameras have been improving all the time.

And Kodak has been improving film.

Professional, scientific and motion picture film, as well as film for amateur photographers.

The most popular colour film

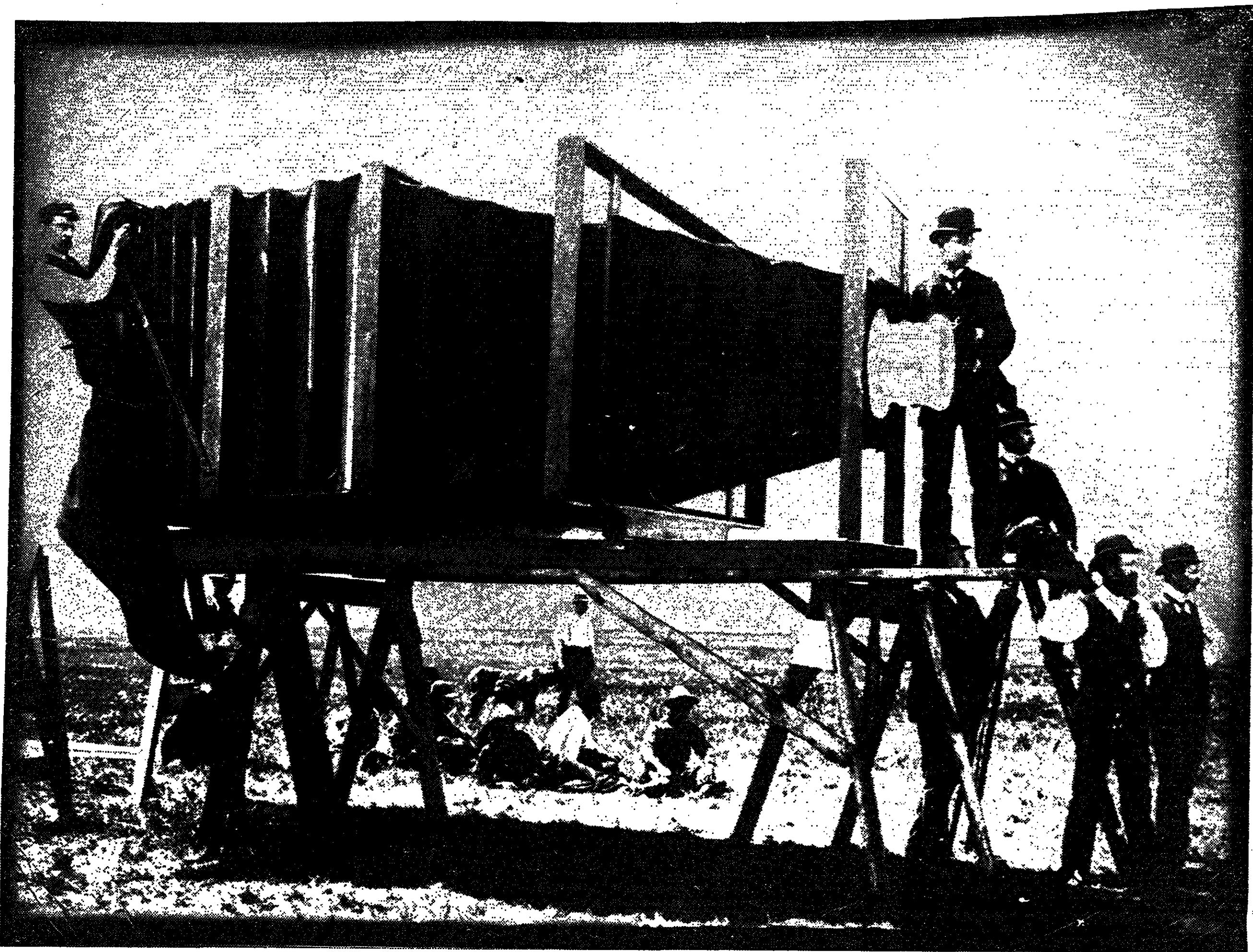
today is 'Kodacolor' Gold Film, bringing out superb colour and detail even in poor light.

Kodak has been at the forefront of photography for the past hundred years.

And, of course, the sea front too.

WE HAVE THE CLICKNOLOGY





At the first attempt the pocket camera seemed doomed to failure.

They called it the Mammoth.

Sadly now extinct, it was the biggest camera ever made.

A fantastic contraption of canvas and pine with a trestle table for a tripod.

End to end it measured over twenty feet, weighed 1,400 lbs and packed gigantic photographic plates 8x5 feet.

True this saved a bundle on enlargements but it was hardly the thing to sling round your neck on junior's sports day.

But fair's fair. This was 1901 and eighteen years before the Olympus Optical Company was founded.

The Mammoth, for all its prehistoric proportions,

was the forbear of cameras we've been building since 1936.

Our OM1. In its time, the smallest SLR camera in the world.

The Olympus Trip 35. Probably (though we say so ourselves) the most popular compact camera ever.

More recently, the AF10. Auto everything, including focus.

But rather than boast of our own prowess, we publish the above in praise of the pioneers.

And in celebration of 150 years of photography.

We raise a glass to the Mammoth and ponder a chilling notion.

How big was the beast that caught it?

OLYMPUS CAMERAS

TR

With photo
museum

Confused

Will

Rapid advances
technology are making
photography simple

As a young thing star
As a prestige
As well as well
selves down in
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Corporate Relations, Agl

With photography developing as art, the public can join museums in buying fine prints, Michael Young writes

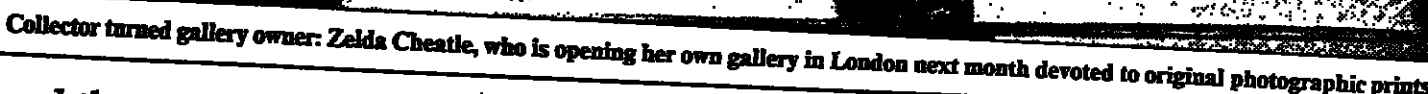
That the Zelda Cheatle Gallery can come into existence at all is testimony to the fact that collecting photographs as fine art is now

She is determined that her gallery should be a place where people can step in off the streets to see fine original photographic prints with no obligation to buy. Such close contact with fine photographs is the best form of education for the new collector, the fine tuning of a literate eye.

Anyone can enter the V & A Print Room and ask to see anything, from its 400 Cartier-Bresson original prints to Roger Fenton's Crimean photographs; many Americans visit just to view

Not all Mr Haworth-Booth's acquisitions were so costly. He recently bought for the museum some fine Peter Catchpole prints from the exhibition, *Toward a Bigger Picture Part 2*, for £60 each.

The new collector should be aware, however, that many of the sellers at the fair are also collectors and they will have taken the cream of any recent acquisitions for themselves. Indeed, criticism has been levelled at the fair for this very reason. It has been said that the general standard is low, with albums and books of photographs being ruthlessly taken apart and the choicest items being kept by stand-holders while the dross is sold on at rock-bottom prices.



Will it make you better?

All I want is a camera

And more innovations have been developed to make the taking of good photographs even easier. Auto-focus has become faster and on the standard-size single-lens-reflex cameras is often provided as an option to manual setting. The provision of built-in zoom lens has boosted the

The disappointment of the maintained double exposure because you have forgotten to "wind on" the film is nearly impossible today: automatic advance, formerly available only by a separate motor drive fitted as an option to high-quality cameras, is often standard on the most humble camera. Remember too the flash gun which seemed



summer, of course, but as long as it no longer explains, always understand. In summer I asked by tourists to take an I-was-hot of them with opera when it has That, and at

Will it make you a better photographer? That depends on your creative vision. Surely you do not have to worry about the technical settings, you are freer to concentrate on the aesthetics? Even autofocus has been accepted by photographers of the stature of Sir Hardy.

The older man sighed. All he wanted was a new camera. The scene is not as common as it once was, but it should never occur at all. Why do some high-street stores still ramp the would-be buyer with a mass of often unnecessary information? Surely they would do well to emulate more thoughtful specialists, whose staff ask: "What do you want to do with your camera?"

Twin-lens and zoom compacts. Similar features to the F compacts, but you can get closer to your subject, either with a built-in second lens or

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- **Medium-format:** Aimed mostly at professionals. Pseudos might buy a Russian-made Lubitel for £15 and look professional; the well-paid use a £2,500 Hasselblad and must be professional. Such cameras produce not a 35mm negative but one measuring something between 6 x 4½ cm and 6 x 9 cm. Ideal for studio/advertising work. Manual exposure, sometimes with the AP option, speeds 1/15 up to (on some, makes) 1/2000.
- **Cost:** £15 to just under £2,700.
- **Thirty-five mm** compact cameras are the biggest sector of the UK camera market, having replaced the 110mm and disc cameras in the snapshot segment.

In retail sales, the UK market grew from £111 million in 1982 to £153 million in 1987, according to estimates by the market researchers Market Assessment. Though it appears a good rise, the North London firm points out that sales are approximately at pre-recession levels.

And next, the shutter opens on stills video

The pioneer William Fox Talbot died in 1877, but were he to be somehow transported to a modern photographic laboratory he probably would have little difficulty in finding his way around it. His negative-positive process is still the basis of modern film and processing techniques.

Nevertheless over the last 50 years the process has been refined to the present day, with three basic film types:

- Slow (low ASA, now known as ISO), resulting in a fine-grain image.
- Medium-speed, medium-grain image.
- High-speed, coarse-grain image.

The difference in final print quality is smaller than ever. Peter Suthurst, Kodak's director of customer relations publicity in Britain, says, "In postcard size, the amateur would be virtually unable to tell whether a picture had been produced by a slow or film." The range of films increased tremendously. Today's finest grain is ISO 100 film. "The fastest our films is 'ISO 6400'."

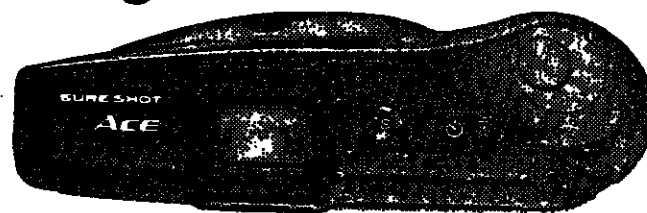
Black and white goes to an astonishing 64,000, Mr. Southurst adds. Films that might surprise Fox Talbot are the black-and-white and the colour-transparent type, slides, which give sharper pictures than prints. The big improvements in film; development; photographic-printing have been subtle. Mr. Southurst says: "Where used to last without serious damage for 10 years or more."

What would surprise our revived Victorian gentlemen is the development that may reach British high streets late this year. Canon plans to launch a "stills video" camera about the size of a 35mm compact with a fixed-focus 11mm lens (producing a similar effect to a standard 50mm lens on a 35mm camera) with automatic flash, auto exposure and shutter speeds from 1/1000 to 1/500. Cost? Only about £300.

You load a disc into the camera, shoot, plug it into a TV set, then review your pictures. To obtain prints, you will need a printer costing about £1,200, but industry observers say high-end shops will offer one

The camera will not, however, give anything like the detail available with present equipment. Yet the stills-video revolution is unlikely to fail in the long run. Kodak, Olympus, Pentax, Minolta, Canon, Fuji, Chinon and any would not be working on SV cameras if it were.

you look at it



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The latest Sureshot from Canon is the Ace. With over thirteen million Sureshots built so far, it has quite a reputation to live up to. As you would expect it uses the latest technology to achieve the finest results. With autofocus, auto-load, auto film speed setting, auto wind-on, rewind and autoflash in a new easy-to-hold teardrop shape. Two unique features have been added to the Canon Sureshot Ace: a truly detachable infra-red remote control unit for shooting from a distance, and a second viewfinder located on top of the camera for intruding low, or high angle shots.

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THE LAW

A teaching hospital to cure lawyers' ills



Standards must be improved, write
Tony Smith, QC, and Nadia Shariff

At the moment lawyers are in the news. The Lord Chancellor, Lord MacKay of Clashfern, last week produced far-reaching Green Papers with barely three months for the legal profession to consider the proposals. They recommend the breakdown of restrictive practices, extending rights of audience for solicitors into the higher courts and the evolution of multi-disciplined professional practices.

What is likely to happen? This much is clear: the Government and, we suspect, the public, will expect fundamental change. Very soon lawyers will have to face up to a future in which they will be expected to work ever more closely with organisations that provide the public, for fee or for free, with more than one professional discipline. And they will also have to work more closely with each other.

What matters? Not, we think,

the preservation of traditional stamping grounds which may have little to do with history to commend them. The things that matter in any profession are standards; the honest, high-quality preparation and presentation of the real merits of a case in court; the best legitimate advancement of an argument that the client has not the skill to present for himself; trust; integrity; a voice to be relied on by litigant and judge alike. We have, frankly, too little of these things on both sides of the legal profession. Its standards need to improve, and the litigating public deserves a better service than it gets, and better value for its money.

It is a question of education in

the law as much as organization in the law. We believe both to be deficient. As long ago as 1971, the Ormrod Committee spoke of "the traditional antithesis between 'academic' and 'vocational', 'theoretical' and 'practical' which has divided the universities from the profession in the past (and) must be eliminated by adjustment on both sides".

Ormrod did not envisage a professional environment in which teaching would occur, to enhance a student's understanding of prac-

tical skills applicable to that profession.

Imagine now a teaching hospital for lawyers. It occupies a single building. In it there are three independent elements: a firm of solicitors, a set of barristers' chambers, and a department through which litigants in those parts of the legal system not covered by legal aid can be represented in such cases without fee. To this hospital will come students studying for law degrees. They will have access, for the

purposes of tuition, to the solicitors and the barristers.

Closely supervised by the practitioners in the hospital and their academic teaching staff, they will interview clients attending the free representation department and, eventually, represent them. Ultimately, a complete legal service for all sections of the public, fee-paying, legally aided and freely represented, will be provided by the hospital; and students will receive what is at present not available anywhere: a practical

vocational education stemming from actual participation in, and supervision by, the profession they intend to enter.

All the essential embryonic features of such a concept have come into existence, and been demonstrated to be workable, over the past two years in the Birmingham Free Representation Scheme.

But while the Birmingham scheme has achieved closer co-operation between barristers and academics, it still has not brought about closer co-operation between both sides of the legal profession within a teaching setting or within one organization. To create a teaching hospital in the way now proposed does not amount to any-

thing so radical or revolutionary that it would undermine the two legal professions.

Whatever the professions decide to do, some change is inevitable. If such concepts as the teaching hospital are encouraged, they will not be harmful; and the teaching idea will at the very least provide a much-needed free service to the public. Legal aid cannot be provided in all areas of the law; and organizations such as the Birmingham scheme will have to expand.

The teaching hospital will do more. It will encourage students embarking on a career in the legal profession to work in environments where co-operation between professionals is essential — and that, necessarily, in the pursuit of excellence and the highest professional standards.

● The authors are founders of the Birmingham Free Representation Scheme.

Law Report January 31 1989 Court of Appeal

M'Naghten Rules still relevant in automatism defence to criminal charges

Regina v Hennessy
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rose and Mr Justice Pill

[Judgment January 27]
The continued relevance and importance of answers given by judges to abstract questions in 1843 — the "M'Naghten Rules" — to a defence of automatism on a charge of a criminal offence was stated by the Court of Appeal when giving judgment dismissing an appeal.

The appeal was brought by an insulin-dependent diabetic suffering from hyperglycaemia (high blood-sugar, of 22 or more millimoles per litre, as compared with a normal range of 8 to 9 millimoles per litre), who had sought to rely on a defence of non-insane automatism.

Andrew Michael Hennessy, aged 27, of Beaufort Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, appealed against conviction at Lewes Crown Court (Judge Birks and a jury) of taking a conveyance, contrary to section 12(1) of the Theft Act 1968 and driving while disqualified, contrary to section 99(b) of the Road Traffic Act 1972. The conviction followed a change of plea after a ruling at the close of the defence case that the evidence for the appellant could

not sustain a defence of automatism but amounted to a defence of insanity.

He was sentenced to a total of nine months imprisonment suspended for two years, disqualified for two years and his driving licence was endorsed.

Mr Timothy Owen, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Bernard Fleetwin for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appeal was brought on a certificate from the trial judge.

It read: "The (appellant), who is a diabetic, claimed that he did not know what he was doing when the offence was committed because he was suffering from hyperglycaemia, having failed to take insulin for some days. He sought to raise the defence of automatism. I rejected this on the ground that his alleged mental condition, if it existed, was caused by disease, namely, diabetes."

The changes resulted from police constables seeing a stolen car and the appellant getting into it, switching on the ignition and lights and driving off. When he stopped at traffic lights red against him, one constable went to the car and removed the keys from the ignition but not before the appellant had tried to drive away.

In the police car on the way to the police station there was an informal conversation about the respective merits of motor vehicles and the appellant went so far as to say that, if he had managed to drive on to the open road, he would have given the police a real run for their money.

According to the police evidence the appellant appeared to be cheerful and normal but later he was escorted from the cell to the court. He appeared very faint, dazed and confused. He was given insulin with which he injected himself, was discharged and taken back to the police station.

The appellant's evidence was that he had been a diabetic for 10 years, needing twice-daily insulin injections in order to stabilize his metabolism, the amount depending on stress and eating habits.

At the time of the offence he had been experiencing marital and employment problems and was upset on receiving his wife's divorce petition. He had not been eating or taking insulin for some days. He remembered few details of the day and did not recall taking the car.

The appellant's doctor said that eventually hyperglycaemia could result in drowsiness, loss of concentration and coma, greater unresponsiveness to stimuli according to the degree of hyperglycaemia and anxiety or depression could increase the blood-sugar level. A person's ability and awareness of what was going on could be impaired if there were associated symptoms that he had other conditions and worries at the same time.

His Lordship said that the defence to the charges was that the appellant had failed to take his proper twice-daily dose of insulin for two or three days and, at the time when the events in question took place, he was in a state of automatism and did not know what he was doing. Therefore, it was submitted, the necessary guilty mind was not

proved and accordingly the appellant was entitled to be acquitted.

The judge took the view, and rightly, that the appellant having put his state of mind in issue, the preliminary question which the judge had to decide was whether it was truly a case of automatism or whether it was a case of legal "insanity" within the M'Naghten Rules (see *M'Naghten's Case* ((1843) 10 Cl & F 200)).

He concluded that it was the latter and so ruled, whereupon the appellant changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced.

The M'Naghten Rules had in many ways lost the importance they once had but were still relevant in so far as they might affect the defence of automatism.

Although the M'Naghten Rules dealt with what they described as insanity, it was insanity in the legal sense and not in the medical or psychological sense. As was well known they were embodied in replies given by the judges to certain abstract questions placed before them. The relevant replies were that:

(i) every man was presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes until the contrary was proved to the satisfaction of the jury; and (ii) to establish a defence on the ground of insanity it had to be clearly proved that, at the time of committing the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or (if he did know that) not to know that what he was doing was wrong.

The importance of the M'Naghten Rules in the present context of automatism was that, if the appellant did not know the nature and quality of his act because of something which did not amount to a defect of reason from disease of the mind, then he would probably be entitled to be acquitted on the basis that the necessary criminal intent that the prosecution had to prove was not proved.

If on the other hand, his failure to realize the nature and quality of his act was due to a defect of reason from disease of the mind, then in the eyes of the law he was suffering from insanity, albeit M'Naghten insanity.

In order to complete the picture it had, perhaps, to be added that where a defendant's failure to appreciate that what he was doing was wrong, that is, the second part of paragraph (ii) above, was due to some reason other than a defect of reason from disease of the mind, he would generally have no valid defence at all: see, for example, *Smith & Hogan Criminal Law* (6th edition (1988) p186).

Section 2 of the Trial of Lunatics Act 1863 provided for a special verdict that the accused was guilty but insane.

In the present case, therefore, what had to be decided was whether the appellant's condition was properly described as a disease of the mind. That did not mean a disease of the brain. It meant a disease which affected the proper functioning of the mind: see, for example, *R v Kemp* ((1957) 1 QB 399, 407).

The question in many cases, and the present case was one, was whether the functioning of the mind was disturbed on the

one hand by disease or on the other by some external factor.

In *R v Sullivan* ((1984) AC 156, 172) Lord Diplock said that the purpose of the legislation relating to the defence of insanity had been to protect society against recurrence of the dangerous conduct and the duration of a temporary suspension of the mental faculties of reason, memory and understanding, particularly if it was recurrent, could not on any rational ground be relevant to the application by the courts of the M'Naghten Rules.

In *R v Quick* ((1973) 1 QB 910, 922), where the defence raised was automatism caused by hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar) Lord Justice Lawton said that a malfunctioning of the mind caused by the application to the body of some external factor such as violence, drugs, including anaesthetics, alcohol and hypnotic influences could not fairly be said to be due to disease and the appellant in the case was entitled to have his defence of automatism left to the jury.

Thus, in *Quick* the fact that the condition was, or might have been, due to the injection of insulin meant that the malfunctioning was due to an external factor, the drug, and not to disease. The drug it was that caused the hypoglycaemia.

However, as suggested by Lord Justice Lawton in *Quick*, hypoglycaemia (high blood sugar) caused by inherent defect and not corrected by insulin was a disease and if, as the appellant in the present case asserted, it did cause a malfunctioning of the mind, then the case might fall within the M'Naghten Rules.

The main burden of Mr Owen's submissions on appeal was that the appellant's depression and his marital troubles were a sufficiently potent external factor in his condition to override, so to speak, the effect of diabetic shortage of insulin in the body.

Was Mr Owen's submission a valid basis for arguing that the judge's decision was wrong and that the matter should have been left to the jury?

Stress, anxiety and depression could, no doubt, be the result of the operation of external factors but they were not in themselves, separately or together, external factors of the kind capable in law of causing or contributing to a state of automatism.

They constituted a state of mind which was prone to recur. It lacked the feature of novelty or accident, which was the basis of the distinction drawn by Lord Diplock in *Sullivan*.

It was contrary to observations of Mr Justice Devlin in *Hill v Baxter* ((1958) 2 QB 277, 285). It did not, in their Lordships' judgment, come within the scope of some external physical factor such as a blow on the head or administering of an anaesthetic.

Mr Owen's argument was rejected. The trial judge's reasoning and judgment were correct. The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Lewes.

Forgiveness makes little difference

Regina v Gainford

The forgiveness of a complainant made very little difference to the seriousness of offences committed against her; the court had to consider not only the victim's plea of guilty but also the public at large, who were potential victims.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Staughton, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln) so stated on January 30 when allowing in

part the appeal of Ian Gainford against a total sentence of four years' youth custody imposed on September 7, 1988 at Exeter Crown Court (Judge Bence, QC) following his plea of guilty to one offence of indecent assault, one of burglary and one of rape. The sentence of one year's youth custody for the indecent assault, consecutive to three years for the other offences, was reduced to six months and made concurrent.

MR JUSTICE ANTHONY LINCOLN said that although the victim of the rape and burglary subsequently forgave the appellant, the nature of his sexual disposition was such that the court had to consider not only that victim but also the public at large.

The three-year sentence imposed for these offences was right and the court should not interfere with it.

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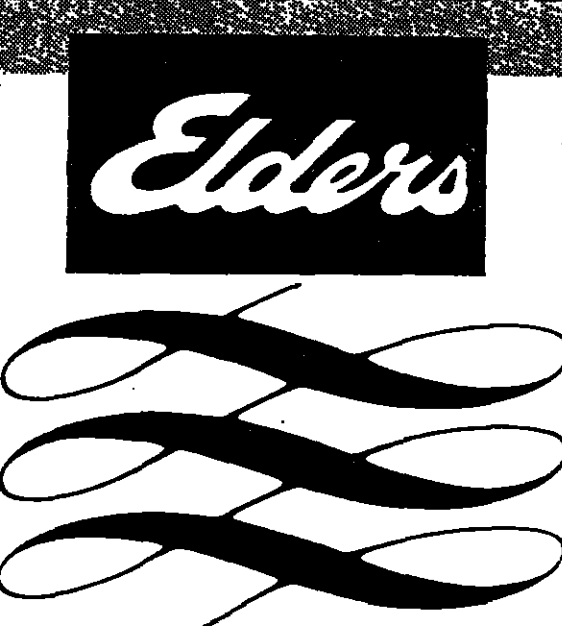
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LEGAL & FINANCIAL

Professional win for Cambridge

Edward Fennell
finds Britain's
other university
city looking ahead

Having complimented Oxford before Christmas, I thought I should do the same to Cambridge. What a contrast. In the week when the Lord Chancellor published plans for the future of lawyers, the Cambridge professional scene appeared brash, futuristic and self-assured in comparison with doddery Oxford, where everyone seemed so uncertain. With only one top-ranking law firm and one top-flight accountancy firm, Oxford is overshadowed by Cambridge, which has three good legal practices and five of the Big Eight accountancy firms.

Local businessmen put it all down to the Cambridge Phenomenon, the eruption of small en-

trepreneurial hi-tech businesses that were often spin-offs from the university. The economic growth stemming from this vigorous investment put Cambridge on the industrial map and attracted a clutch of top-ranking professional services. The addition of Peat Marwick McLintock in 1987 confirmed the city's status.

Cambridge is a classic illustration of the synergy that can develop between successful local businesses and the accountancy and legal professionals. Lawyers were quick to acknowledge that it was the arrival of the accountants, led by Deloitte, in the early 1980s that encouraged them to raise their game. "We were thrilled that Big Eight firms were moving into Cambridge," said Lewis Isaacs, of Wild Hewitson & Shaw. "It meant the law firms had the incentive to improve the quality of the service they would offer."

The simultaneous arrival of so many national accountancy firms meant that, almost overnight, ambitious Cambridge businesses had immediate access to the best



Judges: a Barbara Neville Shaw painting at Wild Hewitson & Shaw

possible accountancy services. And that in turn created a mood in which people wanted top-level legal services on tap as well.

All three of the top Cambridge law firms — Taylor Vinter, Mills Reeve & Francis, Wild Hewitson & Shaw — are the products of fairly recent mergers. Mills Reeve & Francis, for example, came into

existence in 1987 through the marriage of leading firms in Cambridge and Norwich.

When Taylor Vinter was formed a year ago it took the bold step of opening lush, light offices on a ring road the better to serve clients on the neighbouring business and science parks. "We thought carefully about moving

here because there was a lot of money involved," explained Michael Womack, a partner in the firm. "It was important to make a statement about who we were and the way we saw ourselves right from the start."

Strong, assertive statements are so characteristic of all these Cambridge professionals that one quickly feels overwhelmed by the mood of bullish self-assurance.

For example, Coopers & Lybrand, in hi-tech premises just a shade less grandiose than Taylor Vinter's, has developed its Cambridge office as a centre for excellence in engineering. There was a deliberate policy of establishing both the accountancy and management consultancy practices at the same time to widen the attack on the local technocrats. The move has obviously worked. Peter Crook's team of engineers now operates nationwide but its roots lie in the vibrant electronic businesses in and around Cambridge.

Over at Arthur Young they can lay claim to two centres of

excellence. Headed by Brian Walters, the European affairs director, the Cambridge office is a focus for much of the work related to 1992 and the European Community. When the office opened in 1984 the firm deliberately placed some of its best London staff there to set the right tone. As a result, Cambridge now seems to have acquired an elite status within Arthur Young, and recruitment is no problem — fortunately, because the office has increased in size by 800 per cent.

The firm is also in consultancy and its Cambridge office, on the ring road, now hosts Employment Relations, its specialist human resource consultancy.

Accountants are, of course, always the best source of inside information on the local lawyers and in my straw poll they clearly voted Wild Hewitson & Shaw the front-runner on reputation — it was recently enhanced by the recruitment of Stephen Tromans, a Fellow of Selwyn College, and an expert on environmental and planning law.

BRIEFLY
More facts
about tax

I get tired of handing out plaques to the Institute of Chartered Accountants. After all, what has it ever done for me? Somehow, though, it keeps coming up with downright worthy developments. The clamour to be reported. Take, for example, its new *Frame work for Auditing Research*, published by its research board, which is very important, but none the less an early front-runner for my "Least Read Report of the Year" award.

Among the many proposals, I see that the institute now has £200,000 a year to spend on research, significantly more than last year. As a result it has started an Auditing Research Foundation and intends to put more money into investigating taxation. Interestingly enough, research on taxation has usually been ignored by accountants. That is no surprise to me. After all, if they knew all about it they would not have to spend so long filling in our tax returns, would they?

Like Christmas, the Budget seems to get earlier every year. For two weeks now I have had Peat Marwick McLintock's Budget curtain-raiser. Not the Budget 1989, and a very good read it is too. It is compiled as a kind of "everything you ever wanted to know about the Budget but never dreamed to ask".

For example, the Conservatives' first Budget on taking office in 1979 was draconian in its effects. The announcement that the Government intended to cut £1.5 billion from its expenditure on education and the environment and double prescription charges was the clearest sign that Thatcher and Howe meant business. But, we are reminded, the Chancellor was permitted to take refreshment into the Commons with him to help deliver this strong medicine. His choice of tipple? Gin and tonic.

City solicitors are obviously taking the art of advocacy seriously in the light of the Lord Chancellor's proposed reforms. Last week, Macfarlanes became the first City firm to sponsor a debate in the Oxford Union.

The motion, "This house believes that the Government's privatization plans have gone too far", was carried by 117 votes to 82. This was in spite of the guest speakers, John Redwood, Tory MP for Wokingham, and Norman Lamont, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, lending their weight to those opposing the motion. Victory went to Greg Jones, treasurer of the Oxford Union, Campbell Christie, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, and Malcolm Bruce, the GLD's energy spokesman.

The best mixed practice in the market

The need to respond to clients' demands for an ever-increasing range of services has become a big factor in the development of accountancy firms. Today the multi-disciplinary approach has been adopted by every large firm in order to remain responsive to the market.

Speculation on how much further the process can go was fuelled last week by proposals from the Lord Chancellor to allow lawyers to form mixed practices with other professionals. And in the context of the deregulation of the City, and the process of conglomeration between stockbrokers, jobbers and the banking industry, mergers with accountants, lawyers, chartered surveyors and consulting engineers are all being mooted.

The multi-disciplinary firm is not new. Twenty years ago the experienced general practitioner could give his client advice across a broad range of topics from raising additional finance to installing an accounting machine. He did not need to be an expert in the mechanical workings of the accounting machine because it visibly performed the same processes as those carried out manually. His knowledge of ac-

counting systems was all that the client needed.

What is different now, though, is the degree of specialization. As accountancy firms are being asked to show. Specializations such as corporate finance, treasury management and project management have become more sophisticated, along with the market. To satisfy that market, and meet all its demands, firms are required to recruit and develop individual experts.

Stockbrokers, merchant bankers and lawyers, corporate treasurers, analysts and taxation experts, economists, engineers and actuaries certainly all have featured in our and other firms' recruitment programmes. Touche Ross has now become a multi-skilled, multi-departmental firm, with a broad range of disciplines adding to the depth or experience within every audit.

By drawing together a team of accountants, economists, engineers, consultants and data-processing experts we are able to carry out a project management assignment that the firm simply would not have considered four years ago, at Britain's largest new coal mine, Asfordby. Similarly,

Michael Blackburn discusses the mergers
that new laws may soon make possible

the presence of an engineer on our staff who knows the industry no doubt helped Touche Ross to win the recent appointment as adviser to the Government on the accounting, regulation, taxation and other issues on the privatization of the 10 water authorities.

The introduction of such disciplines is clearly driven by the market-place. But it is not simply to open up new areas of work that other disciplines will be brought into a firm. There is no doubt that firms are better auditors because they have a consultancy wing to help auditors out on complex data-processing problems.

It is the impact of the Big Bang that is sparking all the talk. This will undoubtedly ensure a continued flow of important work for accounting firms. But the very role offering the biggest future for accountants, that of independent adviser, may be the biggest factor in setting the limits on how far the multi-disciplinary process can go. Independence will be the big

issue for the City from 1989 on. As brokers and jobbers merge and become part of financial conglomerates that are managing investments and making markets in securities, the accountant will increasingly be looked to as a source of independent advice. It is this demand for independence that will, I believe, set the parameters for multi-disciplinary firms. Where there are conflicts of interest they will have to be eradicated if a firm wants to keep ahead in the new market.

Big Bang brings with it the "attest" function. Under the legislation reports by self-regulatory organizations on their member firms will have to be verified, and it is the accounting firm to which the City will look.

Similarly, the Bank of England is looking to firms to act as "watchdogs" in its relations with banks after the collapse of the bankers Johnson Matthey. New measures on fraud in the City, and elsewhere in the corporate sector,

are all aimed at enhancing the accountant's role as the main source of independent work.

There are clear economies of scale to be had in merging the City's banking, merchant banking, broking and market-making functions into one securities house. The same factors simply do not apply to the much vaunted mergers of accountancy firms, lawyers, actuaries and surveyors. There are no great savings to be made by owning a firm of solicitors. We work well together already.

So what will the multi-disciplinary firm of the future look like? A blanket service, or a clearly-defined specialist organization? Perhaps a little of both. We are going to be adding to the number of disciplines now operating within our firms. But they will be only those where there is real market demand for getting together, and real benefits for the firms and the customer. I fail to see any real benefits of a merger between a legal practice and an accountancy one.

A merger with a firm of actuaries, on the other hand, does offer attractive opportunities. The counselling skills on employee

benefits in an actuarial firm have a lot in common with an accountancy firm's taxation department.

There are hurdles to be jumped, however. Bringing in other disciplines to an accountancy firm becomes easier if that firm is in an incorporated form than under the partnership structure, and I believe the Government will allow accountants to incorporate in the future if they wish. Legislation could come as early as next year.

Firms will continue to broaden the number of services they offer for several simple reasons. The most important is that the market will continue to demand an increasingly sophisticated approach to its problems.

Exploring ways of combining forces with solicitors, surveyors, or any other combination you care to think of is possibly even diverting our attention from where it should really be placed. Perhaps, instead of searching for new areas to expand into, we, as a profession, should be applying increasing innovation to our existing services. That, I believe, is the path to success.

The author is managing partner of Touche Ross.

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OSBORNE : CLARKE

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"A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN THE CITY"

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For further information please contact Tim Birt, John Davis or Richard Smerdon at 87, Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET (01-600 0155) or, if you would prefer, speak with our consultant Alistair Dougall on 01-404 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings and weekends), or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

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This position would ideally suit a Qualified Solicitor or Barrister with at least 3 years post qualification experience gained within the legal department of a large organisation. Pharmaceutical industry experience would be a distinct advantage.

An ability to communicate well with commercial colleagues and outside contacts at all levels is vitally important. Some overseas travel will also be necessary. An attractive remuneration package plus a comprehensive range of benefits associated with a major group will be offered to the successful candidate.

Please write in confidence to:
Visit Vodi (Ref LLS 853), Dick Degenhart & Partners Limited,
Management Search & Selection, Swan Centre,
Fishers Lane, London W4 1EX.
Tel: 01-995 1331 (office hours); 01-560 5619 (evenings & weekends 2-5pm); Fax: 01-994 9268 (24 hours)

COMMISSION
FOR THE
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The Commission's Legal Department in London (Staines walk from Victoria Station) has vacancies for the following two posts:

PRINCIPAL LEGAL OFFICER (Ref L3)

Salary Scale: £21,165-£23,880 pa (inclusive)
An enthusiastic Solicitor with substantial conveyancing experience is required to lead the busy Management Section dealing with a heavy workload of freehold and leasehold and tenant transactions arising out of the Commission's large new towns property holding. The postholder will be expected to deal personally with the more complex cases, and other main duties include the provision of legal advice on the rights and liabilities of the Commission and ensuring that staff in the section are aware of the effect of changes in the law relating to their workload.

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Salary within the range £16,419-£20,525 pa (inclusive) dependent upon experience
A Solicitor or Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives with relevant experience is needed to undertake a full range of conveyancing work. This will include sales of development land by tender or contract, sales of built estate, purchases and transfers, and advice to other Departments of the Commission.

Part-time or Job Sharing will be considered for this post.

In addition to salary, we offer: £32 per month Londoners Voucher, generous pension scheme (where appropriate), interest-free season ticket loan, opportunity for performance payments, a minimum of 30 days' holiday free of charge, Health Insurance and Life Assurance, and choice of contributory pension scheme.

For an informal discussion please telephone Margot Topson (Head of Legal Services) on 01-828 7722 ext 222.

Application forms and further particulars are available from and, when completed, should be returned to:
Personnel Section,
Commission for the New Towns,
Glen House, Stag Place, London SW1 5EL.
Tel: 01-828 7722 ext. 319/307.
Closing date: 14/2/89

HELP ARCHITECTS
and Others

Assistance is required by an expanding mutual insurer of architects liabilities. The Membership of the mutual includes many of the leading architectural practices in the United Kingdom. They require help in dealing with the liability provisions of their contracts and in the defence of liability claims.

The organisation has revolutionised the treatment of architects professional indemnity insurance and the successful applicant(s) will be working with a young team in a fast changing environment.

Legal qualification is desirable but not essential. Qualified lawyers who do not wish to work a full week would also be considered.

Applications with C.V. to:

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Tindall, Riley and Co.,
New City Court,
20 St. Thomas Street,
London SE1 9RR.

PENSIONS LAWYER

Wedlake Bell is an established and progressive London firm with an expanding pensions practice.

We are seeking a pensions specialist to advise clients on all aspects of pension matters, including scheme design and documentation and the pensions aspects of corporate transactions.

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For an informal discussion in the first instance please contact either Clive Weber or Sandra Williams.

Wedlake Bell
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Telephone: 01 379 7266



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We have an abundance of high quality work at our Southampton Office. We seek to recruit an Assistant Solicitor of good calibre with one or more years' post qualifying experience in Company/Commercial work.

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Please write with full C.V. to

Ian Fergie-Woods,
Partnership Secretary,
Messrs Parker Bullen,
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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Our clients are a prominent City firm with an established Intellectual Property and Information Technology department. They wish to appoint a prospective partner to assume responsibility, primarily, for litigation in the fields of Trade-mark and Copyright law. Candidates should have an ability to manage other fee-earners and to contribute towards the further development of the department. It is anticipated that anyone having less than four years' post-qualification experience will not meet these requirements. The remuneration will reflect the seniority and importance our clients attach to this new position.

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The total financial and, where appropriate, partnership package will be highly attractive.

For further information please contact Gareth Quarry on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

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Our client is an integrated retail business operating internationally, with an excellent portfolio of outstanding names which it is determined to develop to maximum potential.

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Candidates should have considerable Trade Mark experience gained either within a Trade Mark agency or a large commercial concern and ideally be qualified Trade Mark Agents, although this is not essential.

Essential attributes will include the confidence to work independently and the maturity to develop and manage a significant new position where the establishment of early credibility will be key.

A competitive salary will be offered based on experience, together with an excellent benefits package including car, private medical insurance, bonus scheme and employee share scheme.

Interested applicants should write, enclosing a full CV quoting Ref 292 to Barry Ollier, Whitehead Rice Ltd, 295 Regent Street, London W1R 8JH. Tel: 01-637 8736.

Whitehead Rice

MANAGEMENT SELECTION

COMPANY SOLICITOR

Humberstone £25,000-£30,000 + executive package

Our client is a fast moving PLC with diverse manufacturing interests. Rapid growth and substantial acquisition activity have prompted the need for a high flying executive to join the group in the position of Company Solicitor. Reporting to the Managing Director, the Company Solicitor will take responsibility for all the legal aspects of the company's activities, including:

- ★ the provision of advice and assistance to the Chairman and other senior managers on all legal aspects of the company's operations;
- ★ the management and administration of the legal aspects of acquisitions and disposals;
- ★ the development and maintenance of operating guidelines for all statutory matters such as legal compliance, health and safety, employee legislation, terms of employment, and terms of trade; and
- ★ all aspects of litigation - briefing solicitors, monitoring and administering their activities, and keeping the Board informed of developments.

To meet the demands of this challenging position, we are seeking a qualified solicitor aged between thirty and forty who has substantial experience of legal work in a fast moving corporate environment. The successful candidate will have a tough and resilient personality with a high degree of energy and stamina. He or she will also be bright, articulate and ambitious.

The role is very demanding, but the rewards for successful performance will reflect this and a Board level position in the medium term is a real possibility.

For further information please contact Brian Daniels, Managing Director, quoting ref. 65/3244/AT, at Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., Josephs Well, Hanover Walk, Park Lane, Leeds LS3 1AB or telephone him on (0532) 461671.

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- Company/Commercial
- Planning and Development

We will be holding informal interviews on WEDNESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY 1989 in the Coleridge Room at the RAMADA RENAISSANCE HOTEL, BRIGHTON between 12 NOON AND 4PM and would like to meet ambitious LAWYERS seeking a career move.

To arrange a confidential interview time, please contact TERRY ROSE on Aylesbury (0296) 330400 or alternatively, simply arrive on the day.

If you are unable to attend, but would like to be considered, please write to TERRY ROSE, Regional Manager, Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., 9 Pretendal Court, Oxford Road, Aylesbury HP19 3EY or telephone him on the above number. Your application will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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This important new role requires a person with a thorough knowledge of UK contract law, combined with experience within, or as professional adviser to, sports industry organisations. Media related experience and exposure to European law would clearly be advantageous.

Please apply with a full curriculum vitae, mentioning current salary, in confidence to:

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Satellite Information Services Ltd,
17 Cornhill Street,
London W1 6PL.

SIS
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The Law Commission

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

The Law Commission needs several research assistants to work on a variety of law reform projects. The appointments will be for eleven months, possibly renewable, starting from September.

The successful candidates will have, or expect to gain, good law degrees. Salary £9,391 p.a.

For application forms telephone Louise Collet on or before 17 February at The Law Commission - (01) 242 0861 extn. 210.

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Candidates should have at least 2-3 years' post-qualification experience ideally gained in Commerce or Industry, be self-motivated, experienced in property matters, have good communication skills and work well under pressure and as part of a team.

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Commerce/Industry

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A lawyer of two years PQE is required by one of the largest U.K. based insurance groups for their London office. This would ideally suit someone with company commercial experience able to deal with a wide range of commercial topics.

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On Behalf of our Esteemed Client,
we submit the following Evidence

Solicitors

Up to £22,000 West Midlands

We advocate that our client is a major organisation with an impeccable record and unblemished character.

Based in the West Midlands, our client can testify to the fact that they have a Department involved in virtually every aspect of litigation.

We can bear witness to the fact that for sheer variety, challenge and the opportunity to gain management experience, our client cannot be equalled.

Furthermore, it is our firm belief that our client's location provides every opportunity for a better lifestyle. In fact, we can call many witnesses to support this with personal testimonies. In summary we can state:

categorically that increasing business has created exciting opportunities for ambitious solicitors, whether experienced, newly qualified, or about to qualify.

We rest our case. Judge for yourself what our client can offer. For a fuller brief please telephone Jeff Stanton on 021-456 1385 (office hours) or (0922) 54707 (evenings) or write with full CV to Ref. LS175. Austin Knight Selection, Tricorn House, 51-53 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8TP.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

RICHARDS BUTLER

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS

The continued rapid expansion of our international practice has created the following excellent opportunities for talented, ambitious lawyers.

Able solicitors (and barristers wishing to re-qualify) will be offered stimulating, varied and responsible work in our thriving City practice.

Commitment and enthusiasm will be rewarded with a highly competitive remuneration package and excellent career prospects.

Richards Butler has 64 partners and a staff of 475, yet we pride ourselves on retaining a friendly atmosphere. This will be further enhanced by our imminent move to new headquarters in the City, equipped to deal effectively with the challenges, demands and pressures of an international law firm.

AVIATION

Applications are sought from 1-2 year qualified lawyers, preferably with relevant experience, to join our aviation finance team undertaking high calibre work. Commercial flair and an adaptable personality are as important as a good academic record.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

We seek an assistant with 3 or more years' experience to handle primarily non-contentious building contracts work.

COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

This expanding department requires further assistants with up to three years' experience to handle a wide variety of commercial and corporate finance work.

CORPORATE TAX

We seek newly qualifieds and those with one or more years' experience to join our growing corporate tax department.

LITIGATION

There are vacancies in our litigation department for energetic lawyers with up to two years' experience to undertake a broad range of high calibre commercial litigation.

PENSIONS

Applications are sought both from lawyers with pensions experience and those newly qualified seeking to specialise in this stimulating growth area.

SHIPPING

The continued expansion of our practice has created a number of opportunities for lawyers from those just about to qualify to those with up to four years' relevant experience. The work embraces all aspects of shipping and insurance, largely of an international character. Many of the cases are substantial and intellectually stimulating. You can expect a high degree of client contact and opportunities for foreign travel.

SCOTTISH PROPERTY

A Scottish commercial property lawyer (of not less than two years' experience) is sought to handle and develop commercial property work. Ideally you will requalify in England and assist generally with our English commercial property work.

HONG KONG

The continuing success of our Hong Kong office has created two further opportunities for shipping litigators, either newly qualified or with up to 3 years' experience.

For further information, please contact Gareth Quarry, on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings and weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

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LITIGATION • INTERNATIONAL TRADE • COMPANY & COMMERCIAL • SHIPPING

U.S. Lawyer

c.£75,000 p.a.

Opportunity for senior U.S. lawyer to become General Counsel to well-known international marketing company with worldwide sales in excess of \$300 million.

Reporting to the Chief Executive, you will head up the company's international legal department in London, handling corporate re-structurings, international agency and distribution agreements, compliance with U.S. legislation, competition law, employment law, etc.

You will also act as the Company Secretary.

Candidates should be U.S. qualified attorneys with at least seven years' corporate experience, in either a law firm or a legal department. Good communication skills are essential, together with professional confidence and decision-making ability. Foreign languages would be useful as there could be considerable foreign travel.

In addition to salary there will be a company car and the usual pension and health benefits.

Please send your c.v. to Sonya Rayner or telephone her for further information.

Chambers

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Robert Walters Associates is the most innovative recruitment consultancy in the South East. Our success has been built upon the effective use of sophisticated database information systems, complemented by sourcing techniques originally pioneered in the USA. We enjoy an outstanding reputation for the provision of a high-quality service to both clients and candidates.

To further extend our activities we now seek an additional consultant to join our recently created Legal Division. After an initial training period you will be given a free hand to create and develop new ideas and participate in the division's day to day management.

The successful candidate will have either a legal background or experience of legal

recruitment and be able to demonstrate a high level of motivation and the ability to work in a team-oriented environment, often to tight deadlines. Strong interpersonal skills, commercial awareness and the ability to deal effectively with senior management are essential prerequisites for this position.

We, in turn, offer excellent prospects and a package which includes a high base salary, profit sharing bonus, private health care and company car scheme.

For more information please telephone Simon Malloni (Manager, Legal Division) on 01-437 0464 between 8.00am and 7.00pm or write to him, with brief details, at the address below. All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence.

ROBERT • WALTERS • ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Queens House 1 Leicester Place London WC2H 7BP

Telephone: 01-437 0464



Mitsubishi Finance International Limited

LEGAL AFFAIRS COMPLIANCE & CORPORATE FINANCE

Mitsubishi Finance International Limited is a major part of the Securities and Investment banking arm of The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited. Due to expansion, opportunities have arisen for two persons to complement our existing Legal Affairs/Documentation team, reporting to the Company's General Counsel.

One is needed to assist in serving the legal requirements of the Investment Department. The suitable applicant should have experience in commercial legal work, preferably gained in a Securities Trading/Investment environment, together with a flexible approach to his/her workload.

The other is required to organise and prepare Eurobond New Issue documentation. The suitable applicant should have experience of the New Issues in the capital markets together with good organisational skills.

In return we are able to offer both positions: on the job training (where necessary), a competitive salary according to age and experience together with benefits consistent with usual banking practice.

Please write in strictest confidence enclosing a full C.V. to: David Spencer, Company Secretary, M.F.I.L., 1 King St., London EC2V 8EB.

Member of The Securities Association and IMRO

TAKING YOUR PLACE IN TOWER HAMLETS

POPULAR NEIGHBOURHOOD SOLICITOR

Up to £26,000, inclusive of Car Leasing Scheme, Rising to £29,000 after 3 years' service Ref: 297/8762036

We need an experienced Solicitor for this newly created post heading the Neighbourhood Legal Service. You will lead a professional team providing a full range of local government legal services to Poplar Neighbourhood (with the major exception of Social Services issues).

You should have at least 3 years post-qualification experience, preferably within local government, together with highly developed organisational and decision making skills. In addition, the ability to manage your team effectively, solve problems and present and defend cases at court is essential.

This opportunity to manage your own practice at a local level presents an exciting career prospect. Poplar Neighbourhood is situated on the border of Docklands and the many social and economic changes within the area represent a demanding challenge to the Neighbourhood Committee and its officers, but with commensurate rewards in job satisfaction and management experience to be gained. Job specific packs are available from Personnel Section, Poplar Neighbourhood Centre, Bow House, 159 Bow Road, London E3 2SE or telephone 01-800 1063 (ansaphone) or 01-800 4414 ext 5605.

Please quote job reference. Completed forms must be returned by 17 February 1989.

Tower Hamlets

Tower Hamlets has transformed local Government by decentralising service delivery and accountability to seven Neighbourhoods.

What Tower Hamlets is achieving today others will attempt tomorrow. The commitment, energy, drive and innovation of staff are essential to our success.

Tower Hamlets is committed to effective implementation of its Equal Opportunities Policy. Applications are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post(s) regardless of sex, sexual orientation, religion, racial origin, marital status, disability or age.

All jobs are open to jobshare unless otherwise stated. The Council's recruitment and retention package could mean subsidised car leasing, a relocation package worth up to £5,000, bridging loan facilities, free life insurance, subsidised mortgage and travel allowance.



POPULAR neighbourhood



Rochester Upon Medway City Council

CITY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SOLICITOR TO THE COUNCIL

Salary - circa £30,000 per annum + BUPA membership & Company Car

The City Council is seeking to appoint an experienced Solicitor to be responsible for its legal services.

As the Authority's Chief Solicitor, the successful applicant will report directly to the Chief Executive. This post will be of particular interest to a career orientated person who has considerable managerial qualities and technical expertise.

Work of the division covers the usual spectrum of conveyancing, contracts, planning and litigation and will require the Solicitor's direct involvement. Other aspects of this important position include advocacy before the Courts and at Public Inquiries, and the provision of legal advice to Elected Members and Officers.

The City Council is proud of its reputation for action, therefore the ability to work under pressure in a fast moving environment is a prerequisite of the job.

A revised generous relocation package is available, including Temporary Housing, Resettlement expenses, lodging allowance and mortgage subsidy.

The new Civic Offices are a tasteful blend of Modern and Victorian architecture, situated in a superb location on the banks of the River Medway, with ample car parking on site.

Application form and job description etc., can be obtained from the Personnel Services Manager, Civic Centre, Rochester, Kent ME2 4AW. Telephone: Medway (0634) 732706 (24 hour answering service) Closing Date: 20th February 1989 (Interviews will be held in early March 1989)

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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DAVIES
ARNOLD
COOPER

Davies Arnold Cooper is a rapidly developing legal practice in the City of London. The firm has doubled in size over the last three years and will continue that level of growth in the next five years. DAC is an energetic and young firm - no Partner having reached 50. The firm has a high profile but at the same time is unpretentious and approachable. The prospects with DAC's continued expansion are excellent. We invite high calibre individuals to apply to become part of the future of DAC. To fulfil the first phase of this new growth, the firm has the following specific requirements....

Corporate

The work is varied and demanding encompassing both major private and public company matters. Two current vacancies will suit solicitors of up to two years qualification who will be expected to contribute towards the development of the department. The department also requires a barrister/solicitor/accountant to specialise in taxation and further to develop this aspect of the practice. In addition, the department could accommodate a senior individual, capable of working largely unsupervised and having a quality following.

Commercial Property

This department has seen spectacular growth and continues to require assistance at every level. Much of the work involves acting for major property developers, and suitable applicants will be commercially orientated. In particular, the department seeks a senior conveyancer, with several years experience and two assistant solicitors.

D In addition, the continued growth provides opportunities for all energetic and highly able individuals. If you are interested in becoming part of DAC's expansion please write to Nicholas Rochez at Davies Arnold Cooper, 12 Bridewell Place, London, EC4V 6AD, or telephone him on 01-353-6555.

Litigation

DAC enjoys a good reputation in the London and International litigation scene, acting for Lloyd's underwriters, major worldwide insurance carriers and multi-national corporations, who provide the firm with a broad range of matters. As a result of the ever increasing volume of instructions, there are no less than six new positions.

An assistant, with upwards of five years first class commercial experience is required to assist the senior partner in handling major insurance and reinsurance disputes; a construction lawyer with up to three years experience, to join a newly established team; two assistants, with good commercial experience, to assist two partners handling general insurance and reinsurance matters; and, finally there are two vacancies (one senior, the other junior) in the common law department whose work involves mainly personal injury claims.

WEST COUNTRY
PROPERTY

Our client, a progressive practice based in the West Country, has a strong and expanding property division.

It seeks a number of ambitious young property lawyers who wish to practise in the areas of commercial property, agriculture, leisure or planning.

The ideal candidates will demonstrate enthusiasm and commitment to the job and have a flair for drafting. The ethos of the firm is such that they will each enjoy a high degree of client contact from an early stage. In addition to the benefits associated with living in the West Country, successful applicants will receive a competitive package and enjoy excellent prospects.

For further information please contact Gareth Quarry on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings and weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

QUARRY QD DOUGALL

Luxembourg
Chartered Secretary

Minorco is a public company with a net worth of over US\$3 billion. It currently owns a number of significant holdings in companies whose interests are world-wide, principally in natural resources.

The Corporate Secretariat is being strengthened to support Minorco's rapidly expanding activities and it is therefore seeking a qualified secretary to join their Head Office in Luxembourg. The successful candidate

will be responsible for the administration of subsidiary companies, liaison with Registrars, banks, solicitors, and Stock Exchanges throughout Europe, preparation for board meetings, etc.

Candidates should be in their twenties with at least two years' experience in industry.

A generous remuneration package is offered, together with full assistance to relocate.

For details, ring Fiona Boxall or send her your c.v.

Chambers

Recruitment AND PARTNERS Consultants
74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET
Tel: 8951182 (01) 606 9371 Fax (01) 600 1793

International
Finance Seminar

Linklaters & Paines

International Finance has been one of the major growth areas in the City for a number of years. It includes an exciting mix of securities issues, syndicated loans, project financing and other banking transactions, as well as cross-border acquisition financing - often involving overseas travel and aggressive timetables.

Opportunities abound for young energetic lawyers, although understandably they are sometimes wary of entering a field in which they have little or no relevant experience.

We have invited John Edwards, Head of the International Finance Section of Linklaters & Paines, one of the leading firms in this area, to talk about what it is like to be an international finance lawyer and the training involved.

Afterwards, you will be able to talk informally over drinks with him and a number of his colleagues, including some who have recently joined the firm.

The seminar should be of particular interest to both solicitors and barristers, especially those recently qualified or approaching qualification this year.

If you would like to attend the evening, which is to be held on 7th February 1989 at 6.30pm at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH please call Anna Thorne on 01-831 2000 or write to her at the above address.

TP

Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

PARTNERSHIP
SECRETARY

Edwards Geldard is a leading firm of solicitors which currently employs more than 160 people in its expanding United Kingdom office network. They are now inviting applications for the post of Partnership Secretary to be based at their Head Office in Cardiff.

Reporting to the Managing Partner, and working closely with him, you will be responsible for the direction of all administration and accounting duties within the practice.

Recent acquisitions and the expansion of the practice dictate the need for an individual with the ability to co-ordinate systems across the offices, to review and extend the computerisation of those systems, and to prepare timely and accurate management and financial accounts.

You will be expected to contribute constructively towards planning the firm's

strategy for the future as well as implementing those plans. A keen business sense, flair and an eye for opportunities is required in addition to technical ability.

Candidates should hold a recognised accounting qualification, and will ideally have experience of working within a partnership environment.

This post will carry a senior level of responsibility within the firm. There are excellent long term prospects within the firm for the right candidate. A salary of up to £30,000 together with a first class remuneration package, including membership of a private health care scheme and the provision of a car, is offered. Relocation expenses may be provided where applicable.

Please send your career details in confidence to Keith Edwards, Managing Partner, at the address stated below:



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GELDARD
SOLICITORS

16 St. Andrews Crescent, Cardiff CF1 3RD
Tel: (0222) 236239 Telex: 497913 DX53001 Fax: (0222) 237268

BANKING LAWYER

CITY to £ 35,000

This is a rewarding opportunity for a highly motivated individual to join one of the major International European Banks.

Acting as No 2 in the Corporate Legal Department the successful applicant will have between 2-4 years relevant commercial banking experience, together with experience of giving practical advice to management in addressing legal issues.

The position will provide a high level of autonomy and an excellent salary and benefits are provided.

For further details please contact CHRISTINE HEPPENSTALL or CARL BATTY on 01-831 2288 (days) or 01-435 9717 / 01-948 1594 (eves and w/ends) or write with full CV to:

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

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COMMERCIAL
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WINDSOR - £ NEG according to experience and skills
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The newly formed Middle East Division of this highly successful consumer products company located in Windsor, England, is looking for a graduate solicitor, barrister or lawyer with equivalent overseas qualifications with 4-5 years post qualification experience to be its in-house lawyer.

The main responsibilities will include counselling management within the division on legal issues, especially in areas of commercial and company law, intellectual property licensing and contracts.

The suitable candidate must be prepared to travel extensively in the Middle East and North Africa.

Fluency in English is required and a good working knowledge of French would be a distinct asset. A knowledge of the Arabic language and culture would be an advantage.

Excellent negotiating skills are essential.

Write with a full C.V. to - R.A. Clift

Coca-Cola Middle East
Constitution House, 56 High Street
Windsor, Berks. SL4 1JY.

A TIME OF CHANCE

If you are contemplating moving or need impartial career advice and guidance, Room Twelve's highly-personalised service and in-depth knowledge of the legal profession will stand you in good stead for the future. Whatever your level of qualification or experience, we are able to direct you along the right professional path.

Please telephone for a confidential discussion or write, clearly enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to:
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TELEPHONE: 01-593 2851 FACSIMILE: 01-593 3720

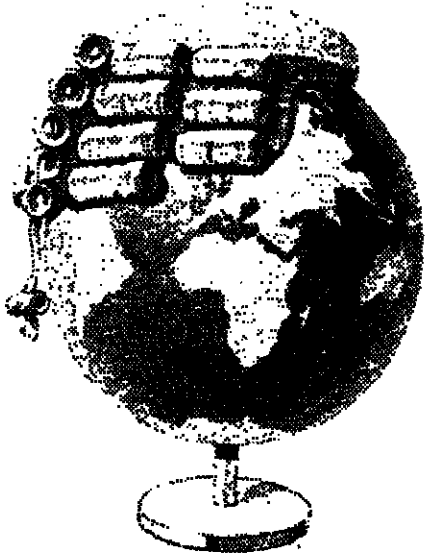
MERGER

Medium sized, strong commercial-based practice based in Thames Valley major conurbation seeks merger with firm of individuals with following to capitalise on an exceptional client and profit base. Only firms or individuals with mainly commercial or similar specialised profile should apply in strictest confidence in writing or telephone to Messrs Clerk Whitehill Chartered Accountants, 4 Priory Road, High Wycombe (0494 462726) Ref. IS specifying the firms to which disclosure is not to be made.

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with a view to its
development and
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INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LAWYER



c \$35,000 + Car and Benefits Age c 30 South East

Our client, a household name, is a major blue chip industrial group with diverse interests worldwide. One of its fastest growing and most competitive divisions now seeks a commercially minded lawyer to handle its legal work in the UK and internationally. The work includes joint venture agreements, company acquisitions and disposals, and supply and distribution agreements.

You will currently be working in a respected commercial practice either in industry or within the profession and will have at least three years post qualification experience.

Working from international headquarters, you will be geared towards formulating as well as implementing business decisions. This is not a passive role, and your brief will be to operate without supervision as part of a dynamic management team in an expanding and exciting environment. The job entails foreign travel.

Such an important position demands an impressive background, with the vitality and personality to match. In return, the rewards will be commensurately high, both in terms of job satisfaction and a suitably attractive package.



Candidates should be assured that all communication is treated in strictest confidence. Your name will not be released without your receiving a full briefing and giving your consent. Write to me, Robin Witheridge, Consultant to the Group, Mervyn Hughes International Limited, 63 Mansell Street, London E1 8AN.

MERVYN HUGHES

Commercial Litigation — Partner —

Are you an experienced contentious solicitor seeking independence and the chance to determine your own career?

Formed in 1985 this thriving commercial practice, based in Bedford Row, WC1, combines the close team spirit of a small firm with many years' experience of commercial London practice.

This formula has proved so successful that they now require a senior litigation solicitor. Building on their existing strengths in commercial property,

company/commercial, intellectual property and litigation, this is an ideal opportunity to escape the constraints of a large department.

Naturally, this is a position carrying an immediate offer of partnership and excellent financial rewards.

For further information contact Chris Wilson on 01-831 2000 (evenings and weekends 01-531 0693) or write to him at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

Assistant Solicitor

National Rivers Authority - Southern Region
Salary range £16,182 - £17,991

The Southern Region of the National Rivers Authority will come into being in Autumn 1989 and will then be operating as the National Rivers Division of Southern Water. Its functions include land drainage, water resource planning and control, the protection of the water environment and fisheries.

This is a rewarding role that offers considerable challenge and is based at our Head Office in Worthing. Responsible to the Principal Solicitor you will advise the Authority on its fisheries, navigation, recreation and conservation functions and matters arising from its position as Harbour Authority for Rye. Your role will also include conveyancing, town and country

planning advice and contributions and Parliamentary work. Initial duties will include the drafting of major contractual arrangements for the provision of services to the N.R.A., including computer arrangements, design services and laboratories.

We are seeking a qualified Solicitor, preferably with two/three years post-qualification experience, but recently qualified Solicitors will be considered. Previous public authority experience is advantageous but not essential.

In addition to the above salary, other benefits include car allowance, relocation expenses, a 37 hour working week with flexible working hours, a contributory pension scheme and free life assurance.

To apply please send your written application enclosing a full CV to the Personnel Officer, N.R.A. Division, Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 1LD. The closing date for receipt of applications is the 9th February 1989. Interviews will be held on the 15th February 1989.



Southern Water-making water work

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

Central
London

£21,000-£35,000

This medium sized varied commercial practice acts predominantly for corporate clients, many of whom operate in the field of science and technology. Its worldwide contacts, particularly in Europe, USA and Australia, ensure a varied, international workload.

Its expanding litigation department currently has a requirement for two lawyers, one at newly qualified level, the other with up to 3 years post qualification experience. You will become involved in all forms of commercial/contractual disputes to include: product liability claims; employment and building disputes; defamation, liquidations and a whole range of problems associated with pharmaceuticals and the medical sphere.

Applicants should have a practical approach to problem solving and enjoy working in a closely knit committed team. Salary and working conditions are excellent.

For an initial discussion, in the strictest confidence, please contact Deirdra Moynihan at Badenoch & Clark on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-328 0931 (evenings and weekends).

16-18 NEW BRIDGE STREET,
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- Trust/Tax and Probate - WC2 - Top Rates.

For a variety of locum assignments throughout Central and Greater London contact Liz French on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-241 6265 (evenings and weekends).

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BADENOCH & CLARK
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

HONG KONG KNIGHT & HO Solicitors

Assistant Solicitor required to undertake Criminal, Civil and Matrimonial litigation. Dynamism, and a capacity for hard work is essential. Recently qualified solicitors will be considered.

For further details please telephone
Christopher Knight (0533) 872884.

SUB-EDITOR ATKIN'S COURT FORMS £12,309

Butterworths, the leading law publishers, have a vacancy for a Sub-Editor to work on one of their major works, ATKIN'S COURT FORMS.

Applicants must be either barristers or solicitors with some practical experience and knowledge of civil procedure.

The successful applicant will be involved in the preparation of titles for re-issue volumes of this work and in writing material for the Annual Supplement.

Please write with full CV to:

The Personnel Manager
Butterworths & Co. (Publishers) Ltd
88 Kingsway
London WC2B 6AB



Butterworths

GRADUATES - TAX/LEGAL CAREER

London and Nationwide £10,500 - £20,000

Qualify in only 2 years as a Tax Consultant within International firms of Chartered Accountants. Gain first hand experience of legal research, tax planning and report writing working within either Corporate or Personal tax.

To apply you need either 12 UCAS points and 2.2 degree (ideally Law or Classics) or to have passed solicitors/barristers finals, (possibly with some practical experience).

To discuss in detail contact
BARRIE PALLAN on 01 484 3155
at ALDERWICK PEACHELL
AND PARTNERS
125 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6QA
(Rec Cons).

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE SENIOR BURSARSHIP

The College is seeking to appoint a Senior Bursar from 1 September 1989. The successful candidate will also be elected to a Fellowship.

The Senior Bursar has overall responsibility for the investments and finances of the College. The College invites applications by February 21st from those wishing a full-time appointment, either wholly administrative or partly administrative and partly academic (as a college teaching officer). Applications from university teaching officers who would carry out the duties on a part-time basis will also be considered. The duties of the post may be varied in accordance with whether they are to be carried out part-time or full-time.

The stipend for a full-time college officer will be at professional level (currently £27,828). The stipend for a university teaching officer will be 40% of the top of the university lecturer scale (currently £8,246) per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Senior Bursar's Secretary, Jesus College, Cambridge, CB5 8BL. Tel No. 0223-08611

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE SENIOR BURSARSHIP

Oxford City Council

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, 28-31 St. Ebbe's Street, Oxford OX1 1EF. Telephone: Oxford 252465. Your call will be received by an answerphone service.

MANAGER OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

P023 £17,646 - £18,942 p.a.

We are looking for a capable and forward thinking manager with extensive experience in financial management and developing financial systems to lead the Finance and Administration Services Division. The postholder will be required to spearhead the continuing development of the division using existing and new technology to provide a full range of progressive support services to the Engineering and Recreation Department.

Attractive benefits package includes:

- ★ Generous relocation package up to £3,100
- ★ Mortgage top-up and equity share being implemented
- ★ Flexible working hours
- ★ Temporary housing accommodation
- ★ Concessional rates for recreation facilities

Closing date: 10th February 1989.

Oxford City Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community which are considered on their suitability for the post(s), irrespective of ethnic origin, marital status, gender, disability and from gay men and lesbians.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

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We are an established busy practice in Central London and are seeking a Solicitor to undertake an interesting mix of Company/Commercial matters for a variety of clients including leading institutions.

We have a civilised and friendly working environment and will consider applications from candidates with or without their own connection. The post carries real partnership prospects with excellent salary.

Please contact Bernard Dawson
Tel: 01 487 4461
Fax: 01 486 8574



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BARRISTERS CHAMBERS

Established Commercial/Chancery/Common Law chambers with spacious and comfortable accommodation invites applications from groups of established practitioners. The chambers will also consider individual applications. All applications in confidence to BOX A99

EMPLOYMENT LAW: Lyle Lewis offers creative, professional legal services for all aspects of employment law. Call Lyle Lewis on 01-236 4625. Lyle Lewis offers creative, professional legal services for all aspects of employment law. Call Lyle Lewis on 01-236 4625.

HORIZONS

هكذا في العمل

How to get into PR

Public relations is a small industry that has expanded rapidly — by about 28 per cent a year over the last 10 years. The 132 member-firms of the Public Relations Consultants Association (PRCA) employ 3,300 people and have a turnover of more than £100 million a year.

Colin Thompson, director of the PRCA, says: "There are probably around 1,800 PR consultancies in the UK, but many of them are very small. The largest firms employ around 100 people and two dozen of them each have an annual turnover exceeding £1 million."

Most large companies, government departments and public bodies now have PR departments.

Ron Kirby, director of public affairs at the Engineering Council, says: "Public relations has blossomed as a profession over the last decade. Even medium-size companies use PR — either in-house or through outside consultancies."

The growth has been paralleled by a growing professionalism among practitioners. "Many young people find the idea of a career in PR attractive, but competition is fierce for the few jobs available. The Institute of Public Relations, the 2,500-strong professional body, estimates that 19,500 people now work in PR in the UK."

Forty-six per cent of IPR members work in industry and commerce, 37 per cent in consul-

Public relations work appeals to many young people. They might be surprised at the work involved, says Neil Harris

tancies and the rest in the expanding areas of PR: government, education, health and charities.

About 50 new graduates join consultancies each year, most as a second job after gaining some experience of the media through journalism, marketing and secretarial work.

About a dozen students are sponsored each year by the PRCA on an international public relations course at Watford College, Hertfordshire.

Thompson says: "Some have degrees, other A-levels and a few have lesser qualifications. We are more interested in the right kind of person than their qualifications."

"After completing the course, they can start work in the industry on salaries in the region of £8,500, and prospects for career progression are excellent."

Another way of learning the skills required for success is through courses offered by the Communication, Advertising and Marketing Foundation (Cam). It offers a certificate and diploma. The syllabus can be studied at many colleges throughout the country or through a home-study course. However, many people in

the industry believe that the best way to learn is through experience in the job.

Some of the leading consultancies, including Edelman Public Relations and Gannett Rowland Communications, offer their handful of annual recruits a structured training programme designed to introduce them to all aspects of the business.

At the heart of public relations is communication and making sure that the messages an organization wants to disseminate about its *raison d'être*, its products or its services, get through to those it wishes to reach. Doing this provides the PR man or woman with a job full of interest and variety.

A staffer's work may include the design of a company's logo and other means of projecting a corporate image. The production of annual reports, and informing shareholders about the company and its management philosophy are also part of the job. Communication is often achieved through press releases to newspapers, magazines or broadcasters, which present the facts in

a way that will benefit the client.

Exhibitions, conferences or seminars are other powerful means of communication in some circumstances, and PR professionals often have a role in briefing sales teams on how their company image and products should be portrayed.

PR includes a host of different but related activities and its practitioners use a variety of techniques to get their message across. It is certainly not lacking in variety. Professionals have to know how the media operate, how to make a story newsworthy and who to contact.

They must have some knowledge of design and photography, printing, film-making and video. They regularly have to write clear, concise pieces for press releases and internal publications, or give verbal briefings.

A lot of the work is administrative. Attracting attention by using a popular personality associated with your cause can take months of painstaking planning. Special promotions or exhibitions can be hard work: premises must be booked, displays arranged and guests invited.

Recruiters look for people with a strong commitment to a career in PR and some understanding of the industry. The ability to communicate confidently is paramount, but with it should go creativity and drive.

The author is senior careers adviser at King's College, London



Cressy Leggett, an account director at 27: "You have to produce results and meet meet deadlines"

A secretary on the way up

Cressy Leggett, aged 27, was recently promoted to the post of account director with Gannett Rowland Communications, a public relations consultancy and part of the Saatchi group of companies. She says:

"I got into PR through a secretarial course, having worked for a property company for two years. I joined Gannett Rowland as a secretary and after 12 months I was put on their training scheme for account executives. That means 12 months of intensive internal training in marketing and PR, attending courses and seminars and doing practical project work. It also includes visits to outside agencies, such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations. We have a training session

every other week, which everyone in the firm can attend. It might be a talk by a Fleet Street photographer, a seminar about how to get a video made or an invited speaker from local radio. The training is always interesting and often essential."

As an account director, I am currently responsible for five accounts with several account executives working for me. The accounts include promoting the Women's Own "Women of Achievement Awards", King's College Hospital and the Chatham Historic Dockyard.

One client, Better Video, has launched a catalogue of video free of porn and violence, and through articles in the national and regional press we are highlighting the different categories of title

available and the fact that you can get videos without having to go to a supplier who also stocks material you might not want your children to watch. The work involves press releases and a lot of writing. As the first catalogue of its kind it provides an interesting news story.

PR is a service industry and you have to be prepared to provide the service clients want. One of them phoned right in the middle of our Christmas party and wanted a slide presentation prepared. You have to produce results and meet deadlines.

Determination and strength of character, a sense of humour and a lot of grit are all useful qualities. We mix with a lot of people and need the flexibility to respond to their requirements."

01-481 1066

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Call us now, free on 0800 83 83 89 or write to: Personnel Department, Shetland Islands Council, FREEPOST, The Old Manse, 17 South Road, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0YT.

Closing date Monday, 20th February, 1989. An Equal Opportunities Employer.

Shetland Islands Council

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPUTY DIRECTOR (RESOURCE PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION)

C. £33,000

Applications are invited for the above post which becomes vacant on 1st April, 1989 following the appointment of Roger King as Director. This is an opportunity to help lead in developing and forward-looking institutions at a crucial time in its development. High quality managerial skills are essential, as is the ability to work well in a team.

The County of Humberside provides an attractive environment with its mixture of fine open countryside, coast and modern city development. It provides an increasingly significant focus for Europe.

Further details can be obtained from Financial and Personnel Services, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT. Tel: 0482 43959. Telex: 59217 Humcol G. There is no application form, but letters of application, together with three referees, are required by 22nd February 1989.

The Director-designate, Roger King, will be happy to discuss the post with prospective applicants (0482 452729). Humberside County Council working towards Equal Opportunities.

HUMBERSIDE'S POLYTECHNIC FOR THE FUTURE

PROJECTS TO BE PROUD OF

Maidstone Building Design is a department within the Kent County Council which offers highly professional and wide-ranging design services to client departments such as Education, Fire and Police, and is responsible for achieving the County's capital building programme. The Architect's branch, supported by associated professionals i.e. Building Services Engineers, Structural Engineers and Quantity Surveyors from within the department, combine to form Design Teams for each project.

Architects

£14,000 - £18,500

If you have appropriate (RIBA) qualifications or relevant experience you could be heading up a design team for major projects and will:

- * advise upon and design buildings
- * obtain necessary approvals
- * produce detailed documentation and
- * Contract supervision

as your particular contribution to the end result.

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Having BTEC National or BTEC Higher if possible, you will operate in a support role to:

- * prepare production drawings and
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If you have a responsible attitude and communicate well at all levels, we would like to hear from you.

Benefits are those consistent with the County Council standards and include Relocation/Disbursement allowances, Essential User or Car Leasing arrangements and Mortgage Subsidy in appropriate circumstances.

Please telephone (0622) 671411 ext. 2179 or write to the Head of Building Design, Kent County Council, Springfield, Maidstone ME14 2LT for an application form and job description.

Closing date 10 February 1989. (L01904)

Kent County Council is an equal opportunity employer.



The 1992 National Garden Festival Ltd. MARKETING DIRECTOR Circa £30,000 p.a. + benefits - South Wales

The 1992 National Garden Festival to be held in Ebbw Vale will be the United Kingdom's most prestigious leisure event of 1992.

As Marketing Director, reporting to the Chief Executive, you will be responsible for marketing, public relations, merchandising, community education liaison and an events programme. You will be required to demonstrate wide marketing experience, personal leadership qualities, a high degree of motivation and identification with the key objectives of the festival.

The appointment will be for a fixed term to 31st October 1992.

A more detailed job description may be obtained by telephoning (0495) 350198.

Applications should be sent to the address below, to arrive by 10th February 1989, annotating the envelope "Marketing Director".

The 1992 National Garden Festival Ltd.,
Company Office, Victoria,
Ebbw Vale, Gwent NP23 6UF.

We are an equal opportunities employer.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Administrative Officers (two posts)
£9,391 - £12,505 pa inc LW

The National Council for Vocational Qualifications wishes to appoint two Administrative Officers at its office in Central London.

The Administrative Officers work closely with Development Officers in the National Council's Accreditation and Quality Assurance Divisions. They must also establish sound working relationships with senior representatives drawn from a wide range of industrial, commercial, training and government organisations.

Candidates will have good written and verbal skills and be able to express themselves clearly.

Applicants should be graduates, preferably aged under 30 years, with an interest in vocational education and training.

A non-contributory pension scheme (except for 1.5% employee contribution for dependants' benefits) and an interest-free season ticket loan scheme are available to staff of NCVQ.

Please send your CV, together with a short covering letter saying how you meet the requirements to: The Personnel Officer, NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2SE to arrive no later than 22/2/89.

Hull City Council

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Tourism Marketing Officer ID 33

£11,934-£12,728 plus car mileage allowance
The City of Hull has become one of England's most interesting maritime centres for urban tourism with many new attractions already completed, and more under construction including major new shopping and leisure centres.

There has been considerable hotel expansion and an increase in the passenger capacities of the continental cruise ferries. We are looking for a tourism industry/travel trade marketing professional with experience of working and marketing within the trade. Selling ability, including negotiating within the trade. Selling ability, including experience in developing and promoting new short stay tourism products is desirable, as is knowledge of the conference business.

The post involves extensive travel at exhibitions etc. in the U.K. and abroad. Fluency or a working knowledge of at least one European language would be a strong asset.

A generous relocation package of up to £3,300 plus removal expenses is payable. Application forms and further details are available from the City Manager/Officer, Municipal Offices, Triquet Street, George Street, Hull HU2 2AA. Tel: (0482) 222163 (24 hour answering service) to whom they should be returned by Thursday, 18th February, 1989.

An Equal Opportunities Employer

Housing Team Manager

Heating and Electrical Services

Salary up to £14,559 (under review) Post F342

Leading a 15 person services team, with an annual budget of £2.5 million, you will develop projects such as the new district heating installation to link to one of Britain's first CHP schemes in 1981. Repair and Renewal of Tower Blocks service systems. The planned maintenance of domestic engineering services in 32,000 houses and flats.

You will draw up and gain approval for your annual programmes after consultation with other professions, tenants, and Council members. Team management, job running and contract skills are essential, a working knowledge of computers is desirable and a CIBS or equivalent membership would be an advantage.

In order to offer the best possible service to our community we believe our workforce should reflect the make-up of the population of Leicester. In this area of work women/minority people/people with disabilities are under-represented and we would therefore particularly welcome applications from women/minority people/people with disabilities. The final appointments will be made on merit.

Closing date: 3rd March 1989.

A place may be available at The Workplace Nursery for children aged between 5mths-5yrs, of successful applicants. Where relocation is necessary, expenses to a maximum of £2550 plus approved removal costs, together with help in finding temporary housing accommodation, are available. Job details, which will include a job description, CALL-IN, RING or WRITE to Director of Personnel and Management Services, 4th Floor, 'B' Block, New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester LE1 6ZG. Tel (0533) 549922 ext 7099 or a recorded message service is available on (0533) 549848.

As part of the City Council's commitment to an Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, sexual orientation or disability. Disabled persons are guaranteed an interview if suitably qualified and/or experienced. Job sharing applications are welcome for all jobs.

Leicester City Council



Professor and Head of Department of Law

The Department of Law offers a Diploma in Law for graduates wishing to become barristers or solicitors and plans to develop an undergraduate degree course in Commercial law in conjunction with the City University Business School.

The appointment will be on the professional salary range with a minimum salary of £25,035 per annum inclusive of London Allowance.

Further particulars and an application form are available from the Academic Registrar, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB, telephone 01-253 4399 Ext. 3035. Closing date: 24th February, 1989.

THE NATIONAL TRUST for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty SURVEYOR OF CONSERVATION

The National Trust, Britain's largest conservation charity, is inviting applications for the post of Surveyor of Conservation, which will become vacant in 1989 on the retirement of the present Surveyor.

The Surveyor is a member of the Historic Buildings Department and reports directly to the Historic Buildings Secretary, who has overall responsibility for the Trust's historic buildings and their contents. As the executive head of the conservation section, with nineteen members of staff, the post carries responsibility for advising the Trust of all aspects of the care and conservation of the works of art and furnishings of its country houses and other historic buildings, including such matters as environmental control, day-to-day maintenance, housekeeping and cleaning, the selection of conservators, the monitoring of standards and costs and development of new techniques, materials and systems.

The post calls for a person with proven organisational and management skills, experience in conservation, an imaginative and open-minded disposition and personal qualities of leadership, tact and resourcefulness. As a relatively new post in large, successful and expanding organisation, staffed by people with a strong sense of loyalty and commitment to its charitable purposes, this job offers a rare challenge.

Good health and a driving licence are essential. Car, scheme and contributory pension scheme available. Initial salary on a scale rising from £22,354 to £28,928 p.a. (under review).

Please write enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for application form and job description to Margaret Harris, Personnel Department, The National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS.

Honeyghan in relaxed mood for title defence

Lloyd Honeyghan arrived on Saturday in Las Vegas for the defence of his world welterweight title and professed he was in such good frame of mind that it almost worried him.

Honeyghan, who puts his World Boxing Council belt on the line against Marlon Starling, of the United States, on Saturday, said: "I am very relaxed — maybe too relaxed."

His manager, Mickey Duff, believes that the boxer, aged 28, is in the best shape, mentally and physically, of his life. "It looks as though he has suddenly grown up," Duff said.

Bad blood exists between the champion and challenger, dating back to Honeyghan's surprise victory over Don Curry in 1986. But yesterday Honeyghan said: "I'm controlling myself and saving it for the fight. I am going to give him a hiding and when I do it'll be all over for him. I'll have got rid of the pest."

The Honeyghan-Starling contest forms part of a programme to unify the welterweight titles sponsored by HBO, the American pay-per-view television station. Duff has already agreed that if Honeyghan retains his WBC crown and another American, Mark Breland, recaptures the vacant World Boxing Association title on the same show, they will clash in Las Vegas, "probably in May".

Honeyghan is being paid a reported \$400,000 for Saturday's bout, and can expect to double that amount if he beats Breland. He could then meet Julio Cesar Chavez, of Mexico, the lightweight champion regarded as, pound-for-pound, the best boxer in the world.

Honeyghan is achieving a life-long ambition by topping the bill at Caesar's Palace. "All the big names have been here and it tells you that you have made it in boxing," he said. "It shows that Americans have accepted me as a good fighter, and to be accepted in the ring is what you want."

Starting, Honeyghan hopes, will be his seventh world title victim — and the fifth American. After stopping Curry he beat off three challenges before losing on a technical decision to Jorge Vaca, of Mexico. But Honeyghan knocked out Vaca in a return match and in July defended his title successfully, if controversially, by halting Yungkil Chung, of South Korea, on a low blow.

Frank Bruno has forced another sparring partner to leave the Arizona training camp where he is preparing for next month's clash with the world heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson. James Pritchard became the third to leave after spending over a fortnight working with Bruno. He said: "He can punch, he can hurt — and he can take a punch." Mark Willis, of California, who has a reputation as a big puncher, will replace Pritchard.

Benn strikes elegant pose amid graffiti



Nigel Benn is caught in reflective mood in a graffiti-daubed playground after announcing yesterday that he is fighting fit to defend his Commonwealth middleweight title against Mike Chibane, of Zambia.

The bout — at the Royal Albert Hall on February 8 — was in doubt when Benn's right hand was injured as a member of the public attempted a citizen's arrest after Benn's touched-up picture was falsely issued by police as that of a wanted gunman.

Benn, who has stopped all 20 of his opponents inside the

distance, has used a special medical "black box" used to treat horses to accelerate the healing.

Benn showed off the hand at a London press conference and said: "The swelling has gone down, but for a time I could not use my right hand."

Although the big-puncher is only just over a week away from his 21st contest, rival middleweight Michael Watson is still upmost in his plans. Benn said: "I'm concentrating on Watson. I want to prove to everyone that I'm the best middleweight in Britain."

Edinburgh debts at last settled

By John Goodbody

The Commonwealth Games (Scotland 1986) Ltd, whose chairman is Robert Maxwell, has finally settled its outstanding dispute with 10 major creditors, 2½ years after the ill-fated event ended in Edinburgh.

There was a \$3.8 million shortfall in the accounts, "the Games, which suffered from inadequate funding", was boycotted from 32 countries. This has been met by donations of \$1.2 million from Ryoichi Sasakawa, the Japanese philanthropist, \$800,000 from Maxwell himself and "contributions" of \$1.8 million from the creditors, who agreed to accept only 67p in the pound.

All the smaller creditors had their claims settled in 1986. But the 10 major creditors, including public bodies like the City of Edinburgh District Council and the Lothian Regional Council, as well as several private companies, such as Clyde Canvas Ltd, who provided the tented accommodation, had to begin negotiations to get their money.

Maxwell threatened to liquidate the Games company if the creditors pressed for full payment. This would have meant that they would lose all hopes of obtaining even a proportion of the money they were owed by the company which ran the Games.

But Richard Power, the head of external relations for Trusthouse Forte, whose company was originally owed \$600,000 before the "contribution", has stressed that if Maxwell had not intervened in the month before the Games, the "whole thing would have collapsed."

The Games company yesterday stressed that the contributions from the creditors "complemented the generosity of thousands of ordinary people and local organisations who had already given so enthusiastically to the Games appeal."

Windmill has the last laugh at his own wake

By Keith Macklin

One of the most touching scenes during Sunday's Challenge Cup ties was at York, where there was a moving tribute before the York-Leeds tie to York's former front-row forward, Sam Windmill, followed by a minute's silence in his memory.

Startled by this was Windmill himself, who was sitting listening to a local radio rugby league programme and was astonished to hear of his own death from a heart attack. During the afternoon his wife received innumerable telephone calls comforting her in her bereavement, and ultimately the York club and the radio station were informed that Windmill, far from being dead, was relaxing at the pub in Dewbury, The Babes in the Wood.

A correction appeared on Sunday, Yorkshire Tele-

By Clive White

The last of the non-League teams may have been knocked out of the FA Cup, but romantics could still indulge themselves yesterday as the fifth round draw threw down a few banana skins for the high and mighty.

Four of the strongest clubs left in the competition, Liverpool, Manchester United, Nottingham Forest and Wimbledon, were all given away, while six of the second division's eight remaining representatives were drawn at home. Realists will savour the prospect of a quality-packed sixth round.

Wimbledon, the holders, were given their first home tie of the competition this season against Grimsby or Reading while Norwich City, responsible for bringing to bear harsh reality upon non-League Sutton, may not be faced by much sterner stuff at Carrow Road on February 18 should Colchester United, 92nd in the League, win tonight's replay against Sheffield United.

Another awkward London

Armstrong suspended after butting incident

Gerry Armstrong, the former Northern Ireland forward, has been suspended for two weeks by Brighton and Hove Albion following an alleged head-butting incident on Saturday. Armstrong, aged 34, is claimed to have assaulted a spectator after being sent off in a Sussex Senior Cup tie against Southwick.

Witnesses say Armstrongs jumped into the crowd on his way back to the dressing rooms and head-butted the Southwick committee man, Wayne Marmont who required six stitches in a two-inch gash in his forehead.

Colin West, the Sheffield Wednesday forward, faced a one-match suspension after being sent off for two bookable offences in Saturday's FA Cup

FA CUP

derby awaits West Ham United, should they shake off the clinging challenge of Swindon Town in tomorrow's replay. Having defeated Arsenal at Highbury in the third round, the Littlewoods Cup semi-finalists must overcome Charlton Athletic at Selhurst Park. Brentford, the fourth London club still in contention, were miserably rewarded for their triumph over Manchester City, an away game with Blackburn Rovers.

Everton and Forest are the first division clubs who seem to have most reason to be in fear of their cup lives. Should Everton see off Plymouth Argyle in tonight's fourth round replay at Goodison Park, they must travel to either Stoke City or Barnsley, both higher placed in the second division than Plymouth who came within 11

minutes of eliminating the first division club at the first attempt on Saturday.

Forest play Watford, the second division promotion challengers, at Vicarage Road in a tie which gives Wilkinson, the Watford striker, the opportunity to prove certain people wrong in allowing him to leave the City Ground for £300,000 in August.

Yesterday Wilkinson, who helped Forest reach the semi-final round of this competition last season, opted temporarily for diplomacy. "I'm full of admiration for Brian Clough (the Forest manager). His track record speaks for itself, but we fancy ourselves at home," he said.

BBC deem the tie sufficiently well balanced (Watford have lost two of their last 17 league and cup games, Forest have won nine on the trot) to provide what they hope will be the best cup drama by choosing it as their live game on Sunday, February 19. Any selection by BBC has got to provide better fare than last Sunday's tie

Dolan sacked by Bradford

By Martin Searby

Terry Dolan's reign as the manager of Bradford City came to an end yesterday when he and his assistant, Stan Terent, were dismissed following a meeting of the club's board of directors.

The news came after the club had lost two cup matches within the space of 10 days: a quarter-final of the Littlewoods Cup to Bristol City and an FA Cup fourth-round tie to Hull City on Saturday.

Dolan's troubles, though, go back 12 months, to the day when Jack Tordoff took over as the chairman at Bradford. Tordoff had originally opposed Dolan's appointment, and relations between them became increasingly strained, with the chairman imposing an age limit on players that

Dolan intended to sign for the club.

However, Dolan, aged 38, had a fine record during his 2½ years in charge at Valley Parade, having taken over with the club bottom of the second division and guiding them inside a year to the top, where they stayed for 10 weeks. They ultimately missed promotion to the first division by two points.

In cup competitions this season they had victories over Everton in the Littlewoods Cup and Tottenham Hotspur in the third round of the FA Cup, but they have since lost four consecutive matches and Tordoff admitted yesterday that recent results tipped the scales.

"We have enjoyed some success, but results have gone

against us recently," he said. "We are looking to appoint a successor as quickly as possible and we have one or two people in mind. It is a sad business, but Bradford City is bigger than any one person."

Dolan will make an announcement today after meeting the players, who yesterday had their usual day off and were unaware of the dismissal until they read it in the local paper.

Among the names being mentioned as Dolan's successor is that of Terry Yorath, the manager of Swansea and Wales, whose contract expires in the summer. He was a short-list before Dolan was given the job, but had to fall out of contention when the Swansea chairman insisted he honour his obligations to them.

Robson to rely on experience

By Stuart Jones

Football Correspondent Bobby Robson, in announcing his England squad today, is expected to return to old values. For the international game against Greece in Athens next week, he will need to reassemble his more experienced representatives in order to prepare them for the forthcoming World Cup-ties against Albania.

The experiments carried out in Saudi Arabia last November illustrated that young players such as Pallister and Thomas are not yet ready to be promoted to the senior side. The 1-1 draw in Riyadh, featuring two other debutants, Seaman and Sterland, completed an undistinguished year.

Besides losing all three matches in the European championship finals, England failed to beat all but three of their 12 opponents. Their victims — Scotland, Switzerland and Denmark — lost only to a lone goal. Confidence and belief is at its lowest ebb since Robson succeeded Ron Greenwood in 1982.

The availability and fitness of Butcher, who did not go to the Arabian desert, Lineker and Bryan Robson are crucial to the immediate future.

Whenever Bobby Robson has been able to select the trio, England have not suffered a defeat in the last seven years.

Shilton, another absentee in Riyadh, is likely to be recalled. Steven, Stevens and Hateley, none of whom have been in contention for a place in the team this season, could also be summoned. The less experienced candidates will probably continue their international education in the B team.

The Football Association's international committee was yesterday unable to confirm the schedule of a tour which is planned for the end of the domestic season. The identity of the manager, which has attracted speculation, also remained hidden. Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said that "no names were mentioned".

SPORT IN BRIEF

Drug lead by Aouita

Casablanca (Reuters) — Said Aouita, who launches his indoor career in the United States this week, wants to form a group of leading athletes to fight drug abuse in the sport.

"His mission will be to work with national and international bodies to fight all forms of doping," Aouita, the 1,500 and 5,000 metres world record-holder, said.

Kimball jailed

Tampa (AP) — The Olympic diver, Bruce Kimball, was sentenced yesterday to 17 years in prison for killing two people and injuring four others when his car ploughed into a group of teenagers last August. Kimball, the 1984 Olympic silver medal-winner, was under the influence of alcohol at the time.

Pyatt chance

Chris Pyatt, the former British and European light-middleweight champion, has been nominated official challenger for Giovanni de Marco's WBC International title.

Golfer banned

Melbourne (AP) — The Canadian golfer, Kelly Murray, was yesterday suspended from the Australian professional golf tour after taking an unsupervised drop and failing to register a penalty stroke.

Runyan's race

Samaden, Switzerland (AP) — Joe Runyan, of the United States, won the seventh stage of the Alpirod international sled-dog race yesterday.

Bates enters

Jeremy Bates, the No. 1 British tennis player but the 17th ranked player in the world, is to compete in the LTA Challenger event at Telford from February 6 to 10.

Campbell Bill aims to curb the ticket touts

By John Goodbody

Memzies Campbell, the MP for Fife North-East, will today present a Private Members' Bill in the House of Commons seeking to restrict the resale of tickets at sports and entertainment events.

The Bill of Campbell, the Social and Liberal Democrats spokesman on sport and a former captain of the British athletics team, underlines the mounting concern at the activities of ticket touts.

Last June, a series of articles in *The Times* demonstrated how at Wimbledon, the black market prevented spare tickets from reaching the tennis enthusiasts. Since then, the All England Club has introduced a number of measures aimed at curbing the touts.

These include restricting each household or company to only one pair of seats on any day for the centre and No. 1

courts, and also a scheme for buying back the unwanted tickets of debenture holders, a so-called "white market".

The Bill proposes that anyone who sells or offers for sale a ticket to an event, to which the public are admitted, at a price more than 10 per cent above its face value shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10,000.

However, the Bill does not have the support of the Government, which believes that it should be up to the individual governing bodies to carry out their own legislation. Although the Bill seems certain to be "talked out", the fact that it has even been brought forward shows that there is widespread concern at the resale of tickets.

END COLUMN

Chasing away crowds' fears

By Neil Macfarlane

(Sir Neil Macfarlane is Conservative MP for Sutton and Cheam. He was Minister for Sport from 1981 to 1985.)

During my 4½ years as Minister for Sport, I was never a wholehearted supporter of forcing through legislation to require all spectators to carry membership cards at Football League matches. I had always hoped that the governing bodies of football would voluntarily introduce a membership system after our lengthy and regular meetings at 10 Downing Street in 1984 and 1985.

We can recall the deaths, the violence and the destruction that the game inflicted upon families and communities. Television cameras and newspaper photographs picked out the horrendous scenes. Violence became the prime reason why the casual supporter stayed away from football grounds and sought other interests.

Five years ago, preliminary discussions took place between Ministers and football chiefs and, apart from Luton's successful scheme and the installation of closed-circuit television in grounds, nothing has been initiated by football's governing bodies.

In spite of all the protests, the Government has little option, in the interests of safety and law and order, but to improve legislation before the game suffers any further tragedies and declines even more in public esteem.

Finger accusing other sports

Most Football League grounds are seen as places where one is at risk inside them and in going to and from them, and where hundreds of younger spectators will indulge in offensive and obscene chanting.

Football's management points an accusing finger at other sports, but other sports do not have such intensive spectator attendance over a prolonged period. Ask any policeman or taxi driver which sport causes most mayhem in our cities and you have no need to guess what the response will be.

I am astonished to observe the hysterical reaction of people who claim to "understand football", now that the Bill has been published. I fear they fail to understand the behavioural pattern of some of their fellow spectators.

League football may have every right to feel aggrieved in some ways. It has been caught up in the violence that modern society has produced. (There is little doubt that the *laissez-faire* attitude of the 1960s has created lawlessness totally unrelated to football). Indifferent police work and soft magistrates permitted things to get away without fear of detection, prosecution and punishment.

Paying a big price for disruption

The same thing occurred at European Cup matches. Football-related violence has left bereaved families and angry communities. Indeed, a ratepayer living near Chelsea's ground would be very angry, knowing that it cost £1 million to police that club. It is a high price to pay, considering the disruption.

While some people try to demonstrate progress in ground security, anyone watching late-night television two weeks ago would find that somewhat suspect when witnessing the manager of Nottingham Forest, no doubt under provocation, assaulting spectators who had run to taunt visiting supporters on the other side of the pitch. That was a frightening reminder of how unpleasant and aggressive the game has become.

The increasing arrests have helped me make up my mind to support the Football Spectators Bill. We will no doubt witness a lengthy parliamentary tussle, but I wish that the football club chairmen would redirect the energy they are providing in an effort to thwart the Bill into charting ideas for improving facilities for the rank-and-file spectator who pays a lot but gets little by way of comfort or seating — and football pleading poverty is an insult to us all.

The objective of this Bill is to make football as safe to watch as it used to be when I regularly stood on the London terraces in the 1950s, and the clubs ought to recognize that by supporting this legislative proposal they will encourage the return of supporters who have stayed away through fear. It deserves encouragement, not hindrance.